The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO. MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

UNDERWEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDRWEAR, HOSIERY, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Will open MONDAY, Oct. 8, complete lines in above goods, from Low Grades to Best Foreign Manufacture. Large REDUCTION from last season's prices throughout.

Silk Underwear

From 3 to 20 thread-weights.

HOSIERY,

In French and English Cotton, Merino, Saxony Wool, and Cashmere.

NECKWEAR.

Seasonable Novelties in this line, unusually cheap, and styles unsurpassed.

Cardigan Jackets, Umbrellas, &c.

FANCY JEWELRY, in Novel Designs.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE EXPOSITION.

MONDAY, Oct. 8, School Children's Day.

TUESDAY, 9th, Fire Anniversary.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS ALL THE WEEK,

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—Admission, 25 cents; Children under 12, 15 cents.

ANTIQUE CHINA WARE.

Antique China Ware AND CLOISONNE ENAMEL GOODS.

Just received, direct from Shanghai, an invoice of Antique China Ware and Cloisonne Enamel Vases.

These goods are very rare and well selected, and it is through the kindness of Mr. Wu Ying Ding we are indebted for this superb collection.

Extract from letter:

"The China consists of the finest to be had, and it may be mentioned that it is very hard to get it. The age of the China varies from 230 to 37 years. It is the finest and rarest collection ever sent to your country."

Connoisseurs and collectors are specially invited to call and examine these goods.

At SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S, 20 and 22 John Street, New York. IMPORTERS OF Traveling and Mantel Clocks, Real and Imitation Bronzes, Brass Sconces, Plaques, Candelabra, &c. &c., Fayence, Porcelain, and Majolica Ware, Fine Neapolitan CORAL Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Odor Boxes, Dressing Cases, Gilt Goods, Russia Leather Articles, in Great Variety.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

COVERT & GREENHOOD General Agents for Mosler Safe and Lock Co. Safes and Yale Time Locks, have Removed to 79 RANDOLPH-ST., Where we have a large and complete stock of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. We have some bargains in Second-Hand Safes. Give us a call.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Business Suits! THE BEST

Fancy Cassimeres..$25
Fancy Cassimeres.. 30
Fine Eng. Suitings. 35
Fine Eng. Suitings. 40

J.B.HALL&CO., Tailors, 130 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIDELITY BANK DEPOSITS

Bought at 75 cents on the dollar, viz.: 15 per cent in cash and 60 per cent in unincumbered Real Estate; good title, with abstract. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. PROBASCO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDERWEAR Made to Order (to fit the largest or smallest men) from Canton, Shaker, Red, and White Twilled Flannels. We shrink all goods before making. Prices the lowest. ELDREDGE & CO., 55 Washington-st.

OIL-TANKS.

Wilson & Evenden,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE JACKET



KEROSENE CAN

The most perfect Family Oil can ever produced.

The materials are superior, and every Can Warranted Tight. The Ash Wood Case (Jacket) is nicely finished in oil and varnish; the bail furnished with a wood roll, while our



PATENT CAN TOP

Is complete, closing NOZZLE, SPOUT, and VENT perfectly, so there is no possibility of loss of oil if the Can is upset.

A tin disk is soldered across the apex of the Can on the inside, forming a chamber; the cork in the zinc screw is turned down upon the opening in the disk; one turn of the screw raises the cork, opening spout and vent, leaving the nozzle tightly corked.

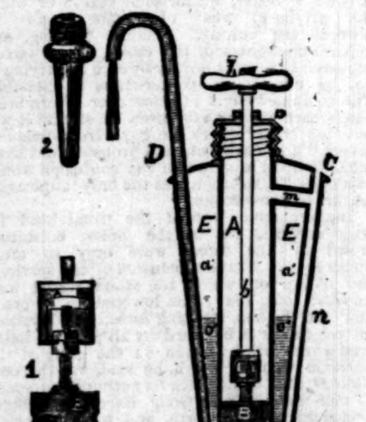
OUR PATENT



OIL TANKS,

After FIVE YEARS' TRIAL, still maintain their supremacy, notwithstanding the FEEBLE IMITATIONS that our success has called into being.

THE PATENT



MEASURING PUMPS,

Used in connection with our Tanks, are unapproachable in rapidity, ease of operation, and accuracy in measuring, while their lasting qualities, as demonstrated by constant use in thousands of stores, mills, and factories, for the past four years, has proven that in this article perfection has been reached.

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices (which meet the times) by Jobbers generally.

WILSON & EVENDEN,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

Oil Tanks,
Shipping, Kerosene, and Varnish Cans,
Bung Spouts,
Measuring Pumps,
Faucets, etc.,

47 & 49 W. LAKE-ST.

FOREIGN.

Moukhtar Pasha Thankful to Providence for the Recent Victory.

From Which It Is Likely that the Recent Victory Rested on Turkish Arms.

The Russians Just Getting Ready to Attack Plevna's Rear.

Gen. Gourka Given Command of the Cavalry in That Quarter.

The Turks Preparing a New Position for Osman Pasha to Fall Back Upon.

Gambetta Issues a Manifesto Repeating His Defiant Words to MacMahon.

The Tyrant's Heavy Hand to Immediately Fall upon the Courageous Republican.

INDECISIVE.

MICHAEL'S BOUT WITH MUKHTAR.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Oct. 6—11 p. m.—It was no doubt in compliance with urgent orders to accomplish some success before the setting in of winter that the Russian commander in Armenia attacked Mukhtar on Tuesday. Further details clear up the somewhat vague accounts hitherto received. The battle has been a protracted and obstinately fought one, and it cannot yet be said that either side has the best of it. The Turks have struggled hard, but have certainly

NOT GAINED THE VICTORY

claimed by them. The Russians, in the course of three days' fighting, gained an important position on the heights of the Great and Little Yagni; but, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring water supplies, they withdrew from them. The Turks claim to have driven them out.

The Russian commander

HOPED TO DELIVER A CRUSHING BLOW

unexpectedly upon Mukhtar's forces and drive them back to or beyond Kars. In this he was not successful, but the battle was expected to be renewed yesterday, and all will depend on the result of that encounter. The Russian losses in the three days' fighting are reported here as 5,000, while those of the Turks were equally great.

THE ARMIES.

MOUKHTAR'S DISPATCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.—Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs the Porte under date of Friday, as follows: "To-day the bulk of the Russian forces fell back to the foot of Karatool, leaving only six battalions intrenched at Kabaka. They have thus abandoned their positions parallel with our lines. There is no trace of the enemy at Baldioran, Kilzivan, or Oghuzlu, they having struck their camp. The enemy's losses during the three days' battles at Yanilar, Gulveran, and Aladjaw-Dagh are estimated at 10,000 killed and wounded. Our losses are about 2,000. The Grand Duke Michael commanded the Russians in person. Providence has happily frustrated the formidable plans of our enemies."

EYOUB.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A Constantinople dispatch says Achmel Eyoub Refat Pasha, late Chief of Staff, two Brigadiers, and several superior officers are to be tried. Eyoub Refat is charged with disobedience in having refused to obey Mehemet Ali's orders to advance.

GREECE.

The Porte has seized a Greek vessel entering the Gulf of Arta with arms and amunition. Greece has demanded her restoration.

SHIPKA.

A Vienna special says the Constantinople authorities merely intend that Reouf Pasha shall retain enough troops at Shipka to maintain the defensive.

A NEW POSITION.

All reserves collected in Roumelia have been sent across the Balkans to a new position which the Turks seem to be preparing at Orchanie for Osman Pasha to fall back upon should he be obliged to leave Plevna. The only question is, Will he be able to do so? The massing of Russian Guards in the rear of the lines at Plevna looks very much as if the Muscovites were preparing to effectually close the communications of Plevna by sending a large force across the Vid to the rear of the Turkish position.

A special from Poradin says Gen. Gourko has been appointed to command the Russian cavalry in the rear of Plevna.

GEN. HAZEN.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 8.—Gen. Hazen, United States military attache at Vienna, has arrived here. He will proceed to Bulgaria immediately.

SNOW.

There are already two feet of snow in Shipka Pass. Troops are obliged to sit in frozen trenches, ankle deep in mud.

PLEVNA.

The correspondent before Plevna telegraphs: "On Wednesday the Grand Duke Nicholas' interpreter, who was sent into Plevna with a flag of truce, was personally received by Osman Pasha. This reception was granted in answer to a sealed letter from the Grand Duke. Though the interview was thought to be only about the burial of the dead, it created considerable interest."

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

AS SEEN FROM THE TURKISH SIDE.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says:

"Throughout the Russian army in Bulgaria discouragement, discontent, and bitter resentment against its commanders prevail. One or two of its most popular officers have openly said, in the presence of foreigners at headquarters, that they do not recognize the Russian troops of only a few weeks ago in the sullen, reluctant men now under their orders.

The same correspondent says that in the recent assault upon Plevna the Russians lost 5,000 killed and 17,000 wounded, and the Roumanians 1,000 killed and 5,000 wounded. The statement that the third Russian defeat at Plevna was more disastrous than the first and second combined, is confirmed by all the known facts.

Of the tremendous cannonading with which the Russians console themselves, this correspondent says:

The Muscovite soldiers are, I believe, sick of the sanguinary business, and their commanders gave signs, when I left, of preferring artillery duels, which work but little damage on the Ottoman side. There were not three hundred Turks killed and wounded by shell fire during those eight days of all incessant Russian bombardment. The enemy's practice was, indeed, very poor. They found out Osman Pasha's tent, and cannonaded it for four hours last Thursday, frequently throwing bouquets of three shells at a time at their mark; but, though five hundred missiles were thus expended at no greater distance than a mile and a half, his Excellency's tent remained untouched. The total loss during those four hours in the Turkish headquarter camp was, I assure you, only two men killed and two wounded, together with three horses killed. The Czar's artillerists nearly succeeded, however, in sacrificing nine Russian prisoners, who were lodged in a tent near by the Pasha's, for a shell fell plump into the middle of it, fortunately without exploding. Thirty-five per cent of these Russian shrapnels are blind, and the general practice is very unskilful.

The Ottoman troops which I left behind me at Plevna were in fine condition and excellent spirits. They were all well clothed, and many of them had enriched their wardrobes with Russian boots, overcoats, and other garments taken from the battle-fields. A large quantity of Russian rifles had also been brought in, which, although captured in thousands, are of little use to anybody, being clumsy, indifferent weapons. Seven pieces of artillery, with their *caissons* and other spoil of war, further ornament the camp. The Bulgarian portion of the Town of Plevna has been much injured by the Russian fire. The inhabitants there are in a pitiable position, especially the women and children, being of necessity exposed to much danger.

The astounding reappearance of the old Ottoman war spirit and power is causing a curious and serious discussion of the new element in not only the Eastern question, but in European questions generally. The London *Times* says:

Let the Turks be completely triumphant, let them feel that they are able to dispense with the help of allies, let them see that their Empire once more belongs to themselves, and their sense of responsibility it may be thought would return. We believe that it would; that there would be less corruption at Stamboul, and more serious efforts to consolidate their sovereignty over a magnificent Empire. If the Turks had to think only of themselves, the result would be wholly good. But, unfortunately, they are the masters of a race which in Europe is numerically superior to themselves, and which is separated from them by a spanless abyss of religious belief and antipathy.

Again the *Times* says if the Turks were to overcome Russia:

They would occupy a position to which they have been strangers for centuries. It would require extreme simplicity of mind to believe that they would then tolerate the old ambassadorial influence for a single week. They would not be so meek. One and all of the Great Powers would be very sharply told that they had no more business to give meddlesome advice at Constantinople than Turkey would have to offer it in London or Vienna. If Turkey were an ordinary Power, her sensitiveness would matter little, but she occupies a unique position. The fanaticism of her rival religious sects may at any time cause a disturbance prejudicial to the neighboring States. Her proximity to Greece, which she cannot be expected to like, and her attempts at coercing her dependencies, which are thorns in her side, would keep Europe in a perpetual state of uneasiness. She has theoretical rights over Servia and Roumania, and actual, but somewhat vague, rights over Egypt, which, if rigidly enforced, would make England, Austria, Germany, and Russia afraid by turns that their interests would be imperiled. It may be said that, like any other Power, she would be restrained by prudence. But a victorious Turkey would not be like any other Power. Her Mohammedanism, her isolation from the interests of Europe, and her fanaticism would, when stimulated by the discovery of her military strength, cast a new element of peril into Europe.

The *Times* is at pains to state that it regards Turkish victory as improbable, and calls attention to the course of the American War, likening the Russians to the North and Turkey to the South. The mighty North was at last victorious in the American War, and will be in the Eastern war. This seems likely, but the change in European opinion is great when the contingency of Turkish victory receives grave consideration in the most influential quarters.

EGYPT.

A VERY LOW NILE, AND WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT—THE LOSS TO BE COUNTED BY MILLIONS.

Correspondence London Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 8.—It is now almost certain that Egypt is to suffer all the evils of a very low Nile. The river has barely reached the level of seventeen cubits, and at least twenty-two are required to make a good river. The Blue Nile and the Atbara are always the first contributors, and they have brought all that Abyssinia can furnish; while the White Nile has not, as usual, brought the second impetus, which usually continues the supply. On the contrary, the rise at Cairo has stopped, and the river has even slightly retreated. Its volume at Khartoum shows that there must be some further rise, but it will not suffice to make up the deficiency. It is, therefore, worth while to consider what loss to the country is involved in what is technically known as a "bad Nile." The question must be viewed in two aspects—the effect of the river on the country by means of inundation at high Nile, and the effect produced by artificial irrigation throughout the year.

The Nile is allowed pretty much its own way above the first cataract, but after its entrance into Egypt proper the inundation is kept in check by banks and dams and sluices, and the ancient pictures of the country as one vast lake, out of which the villages rise like islands, are no longer true. Where the river has attained a sufficient height it is allowed to flow on to the cultivated lands through openings in the banks of a depth varying from one foot to ten feet, according to the different levels of the ground. After lying for a short time on the lands, it is either run off into artificial channels known as *dexersoirs*, and so back to the river, or into larger canals, such as the Bahr Jusef, or it is run on to lands at a lower level, and thence to the river. It is never allowed to lie long stagnant on the land. The benefit to the soil is of two kinds. The Nile water is highly charged with ammonia and organic matter, which are deposited as manure. It is, for instance, three times as rich in fertilizing matter, whether in suspension or in solution, as the Thames is at Hampton Court. This manure is the more necessary as the droppings of cattle serve as fuel in forestless Egypt, and artificial manures are not yet in general use. The land is also benefited by the thorough wetting of the soil and the consequent aeration that follows, as the ground dries up, contracts and cracks in the burning sun. No artificial means could effect this end unless deep steam plowing were generally introduced. This is not probable, as for ordinary times and purposes the old-fashioned fork of wood to be seen on the painted walls of the ancient temples does all the plowing that is necessary. It is obvious that wherever this watering does not reach, on account of a bad Nile, there will be a great loss to the crops, and in Upper Egypt, above Siout, where all depends on inundation, a large proportion of the usual crops will be lost. This loss has even been estimated by competent persons at one-fifth of the whole produce of the country. Canalization, however, is now so extensive that a bad Nile can no longer produce a famine, as it did in 1835. The productiveness of the soil no longer depends entirely on the annual inundation. Of course the Nile remains the only source of supply, but it has been spread like a great network all over the land. During the reign of the Khedive alone over 100 new canals, great and small, have been opened. There are in the country altogether 756 non-navigable canals, used solely for irrigation, and sixty-two canals used both for irrigation and for transit of merchandise. During a period varying for about eight months above and about Cairo, to four or five months near the northern limit of the delta, artificial irrigation has to be employed for raising crops.

There are two methods of irrigation:

1. By high-level or (Arabic) *sefi* canals. The *sefi* canal leaves the river at a level below the adjoining lands, but flows along a bed with an inclination much less than that of the river. Thus, after a few miles of a course parallel to the general direction of the stream, the canal gains so much height as to admit of a direct natural flow on the adjacent land. Thus the soil at a determinate distance from the head or offtake of the canal is obviously independent of the rise of the Nile. There are already constructed four large canals on this principle. The whole of the Daira sugar plantations, for instance, are thus supplied, and plans for *sefi* canals have for some time been under consideration which would place almost all the uncultivated land of Egypt in a position to be irrigated at any time without the aid of pumps.

2. The second mode of irrigation is by means of steam-pumps, of which there are over 500; by sakeeyahs (the ancient water-wheel, turned by bullocks), of which there are over 30,000; and by shadoufs (a hand contrivance of ancient date, on the lever principle), of which there are 70,000. A few figures are necessary to arrive at the amount of land thus irrigated. The whole cultivated arch of Egypt from Assouan to the sea is about 4,500,000 acres; of this, 1,900,000 acres are between Assouan and Cairo, 2,600,000 between Cairo and the sea. The length of the *sefi* canals is about 1,330 kilometers, but from this length about one-third must be deducted as below the required high level. This leaves about 900 kilometers. One kilometer of the *sefi* canal, if well kept, irrigates 1,000 acres. Thus we have 900,000 acres provided for and beyond the reach of bad Niles, and 1,000,000 acres left above Cairo for which water must be found. Below Cairo about 1,500,000 acres are dependent on water raised by mechanical means. This makes in all 2,500,000 acres.

Seven cubic meters of water per acre per day is sufficient, with care, for irrigating purposes. The direct cost to Egypt of a low Nile is obviously the expense of lifting through the deficient height the amount of necessary water. This comes to about £8 per cubic meter for each meter of height, if a sakeeyah is used; the charge is about one-third that sum if a steam pump is available. The following is a rough estimate of loss, after allowing for the work of the *sefi* canals, and taking into consideration the lessened size of the cubit on the Nilometer between the heights of 16 and 22 cubits: Should the highest Nile be 22 cubits, the extra cost to the country will be £400,000; 21 cubits, £800,000; 20 cubits, £1,200,000; 19 cubits, £1,900,000. It is not necessary to carry on this calculation, as the lowest recorded height of the river is over 19 cubits, and there is still time for such a height to be attained and passed. Indeed, the present height at Khartoum, 1,750 miles above Cairo, makes some further rise in Egypt almost a certainty.

To complete the calculation of loss we must include the cost of the extra sakeeyahs that would be required. A sakeeyah, with its bullocks complete, costs about £100, and will irrigate eight acres with a lift of six meters; but it is impossible to estimate exactly how many new sakeeyahs would be necessary. The most certain facts are that the lessened inundation will cause a large deficiency, say one-fifth of the whole products of the land, and that, roughly speaking, £400,000 is the cost of raising water for each cubit of deficiency between the heights of sixteen and twenty-two cubits as marked on the Nilometer at Rhoda. Thus the loss will probably be counted by millions.

This loss is, or course, most serious. But the "bad Nile" of 1877 may still prove a blessing in disguise if Egypt will properly read its lesson. Recent experience has taught that the river at present is a bad master as well as a good servant. Three years ago the country was in alarm lest the mighty flood should break its banks, and crops, houses, villages, even towns, should be swept away in one universal deluge. All Egypt was astir. Night and day the banks were watched. Camp-fires burned, telegraphs worked, and posts sped unceasingly to and from the Capital just as though an enemy had invaded the country. Thousands of tons of stone were flung into the breaches as they were made by the flood, and men even lost their lives in their effort to stem the torrent with their bodies when other means were not at hand. It was only after a long fortnight of intense anxiety and incessant labor that the country breathed again, and Egypt was safe. This year all eyes are turned hardly less anxiously to the turbid stream which now obstinately clings to its bed and refuses to touch the land which so lately it threatened to overwhelm. But these caprices of the river should be mastered. Just as the Nile in 1874 taught Egypt to strengthen the river-banks, so the Nile of 1877 will teach a still more valuable lesson. Three things should be especially looked to, and the adoption of any one of them would effect a great reform. The erection of steam pumps all over the country wherever a canal is to be found would make irrigation at once easy and cheap. Secondly, the construction and continuation of high level *sefi* canals out from the river high up the country and below low Nile level would almost do away with the necessity of artificial irrigation altogether. Lastly, if that engineering abortion, the present Barrage, was replaced by a strong, serviceable structure at the head of the Delta,—and science says the thing is feasible,—then at all times of the year the whole of the Delta would be supplied with water. Ordinary canals would be filled at a higher level than that of the river, gravitation would take the place of costly machinery and still more costly hand labor, and old Nilus would leave his muddy wealth behind him in Egypt, instead of wasting the major part of it in the Mediterranean.

FRANCE.

FREE SPEECH NOT ENTIRELY THROTTLED.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Gambetta has issued a manifesto to the electors of the Twentieth Arrondissement of Paris. In it he says: "Citizens, after four long months' excess of administrative pressure and most deplorable proceedings relative to official candidatures, France at last speaks. She will say, in a few days, what she thinks of the men of the 16th of May, the allies and protectors of the men of the 2d of December, the servants of Henry V., and the agents of the syllabus and the Pope, who are all sheltered under the patronage of the President, doubtless for the better protection of Republican institutions. France will say what she thinks of the personal policy of the Chief of the State, and the aristocratic and retrograde pretensions of the De Broglie Cabinet; of

THE UNJUSTIFIABLE DISSOLUTION

of the Chamber of Deputies; of the miserable war waged by the Government against newspaper-hawkers, schoolmasters, and other defenseless victims; of the projects and plots of this coalition of monarchists who propose that her three years of intestine conflicts and divisions shall be followed, in 1880, by a terrible crisis, and perhaps revolution. France will pronounce on a policy inaugurated by the letter dismissing the Republican Ministry; on the order of the day to the troops at the Long Champs review; on the President's message on the 19th of September; on that system of Government which the Chief Executive power vindicates as a right above the Constitution.

FRANCE WILL DECLARE FOR THE REPUBLIC.

"She will say she intends to make an end of anarchy and dictatorships, to withdraw the nation, as well as the individual, indefinitely from clerical rule, and to ordain that public force shall never be employed except in the service of the law. I confidently declare that France, despite the maneuvres against the freedom of her votes, will scorn the official candidature and its agents, spurn the Royalists, Cæsarists, and clericals—both knaves and partisans of violence. She will condemn a dictatorial policy, and leave the Chief of the Executive power, who is transformed into a plebiscitory candidate,

NO ALTERNATIVE BUT SUBMIT OR RESIGN.

We ourselves, sure of the support of the country, shall know how to make its will prevail over a powerless and incorrigible Ministry. The union of all good Frenchmen will keep us discreet, and render us invincible for the country and the Republic."

Conservative papers strongly censure Gambetta's manifesto, some declaring that the real crisis has now commenced. Republican papers warmly praise the manifesto.

TYRANNY.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The *Francais* announces that the Government has ordered the prosecution of Gambetta for his manifesto. It says: "The audacious reproduction in his manifesto of the phrase, *Il faut se soumettre ou se demettre*, is not the only repetition of the offense against the Marshal, but, as Gambetta has already been condemned therefor by the tribunal of the Seine, it constitutes an outrage against the Magistracy, whose decisions are publicly ignored.

THE EMPIRE PEACE.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Perfect tranquillity prevails. The Republicans are too confident of success at the elections to be enticed into any demonstration.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Senator Louis Oliver Bourbeen is dead.

THE EXPOSITION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Duke DeCazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Government, has replied to representations in regard to the position of American manufacturers and artisans at the forthcoming Paris Exposition. The Duke DeCazes says, in behalf of his Government, that all obstructive regulations will be waived, and Americans admitted on the simple introduction of our Minister Plenipotentiary. Legislation by Congress is, therefore, unnecessary.

GERMANY.

GEORGIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The German corvette Elizabeth has been ordered to Nicaragua to support the claim for satisfaction on behalf of Georgian subjects who were recently maltreated there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Edward Granville Eliot, third Earl of St. Germains, is dead.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 7.—The Democracy closed their campaign in this city last night. Senator Thurman, in a few brief remarks, congratulated the crowd on the strong evidences of victory which, he doubted not, would be achieved on Tuesday next. Gen. Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, addressed the crowd at considerable length. The audience was a most undemonstrative one, and only now and then were there marked evidences of approval. Blanton Duncan's meeting, the other night, demonstrated the fact that the greater portion of the Workingmen's party, especially in this city, is made up from the Democratic ranks, and this has caused no little comment. At headquarters, dodgers calling on the laboring men to support Bishop and the Democratic ticket, which is the true friend of the working classes, were scattered about the city in great profusion to-day. Generally speaking, affairs are sadly mixed, and, while the Democrats are, as usually, claiming the State, they do not do so with the enthusiasm that the Republicans do. There is no telling how strong the Workingmen are, and from which party they will draw the most votes, but there has nothing yet occurred which should in the least change the prediction made some days since that the Republicans' chances of success are good, and that the Legislature will be Republican by a good working majority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6.—The Republican Convention of this county, held here to-day, laid on the table resolutions indorsing President Hayes, his Southern and Civil-Service policy, and United States Senator Saunders, who resides here. The following are the resolutions thus disposed of:

The Republicans of Douglas County, in convention assembled, reaffirm their unwavering fidelity to the cardinal faith and fundamental principles of the Republican party, which are: first, equality for all before the law; second, national unity.

Reposing implicit confidence in the patriotism and honesty of purpose of Rutherford B. Hayes, we commend his efforts to restore fraternal relations between the people of the different sections of the country, and his earnest endeavors to reform the Civil Service. The work of purification of the public service which the Republican party has undertaken, and to which it alone stands committed, ought to be persistently and resolutely carried forward.

The election of Alvin Saunders to the Senate of the United States was a solemn decree of the people of Nebraska for the expulsion from the Federal service in this State of incompetent and corrupt men, and we look to our Congressional representatives to impress this popular demand upon the National Administration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Oct. 6.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Walworth County nominated E. D. Coe, editor of the Whitewater *Register*, to-day to the Assembly.

FIRES.

ON LONG ISLAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A fire occurred at Hunter's Point early this morning. It was first discovered in the lumber-yard of Dudley, Groel & Co., 118 Wall street, New York. Before the fire department was on hand a yard containing about 10,000,000 feet of pine lumber was in flames. From this the fire communicated to the yard of Simpson, Clapp & Co., and 300,000 feet of their stock was destroyed. It burned furiously until 4 p. m., when it was thought to be under control. But, at 7 p. m., it again broke out in Simpson, Clapp & Co.'s yard, and it is feared that 5,000,000 feet directly in its course will also be destroyed. The loss at present embraces 9,300,000 feet of pine lumber, with over 10,000 sugar-boxes and hogsheads which were stored on the premises, amounting in all to $200,000; insurance not ascertained.

O, GRAVE, WHERE IS THY VICTORY?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 7.—A large brick building occupied by the Canada Coffin Company, situated on Fernlay street, was gutted by fire this morning and 1,400 coffins and a quantity of material destroyed. Loss estimated at $20,000; insurance, $10,000. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and a discharged employe named Joseph Gordon, a half-breed, was arrested on suspicion. The premises were all right at 12 o'clock last night, when the watchman made his rounds. Messrs. Watson & Thompson, of Hamilton, were the principal proprietors of the establishment, five-sixths of it being owned by them. Thirty-two men are thrown out of employment.

AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—The Eighth Presbyterian Church, west of the river, was totally destroyed just before the hour for service this morning. Loss, $2,000. The church will be rebuilt at once.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 296, at 6:10 yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a barn in the rear of No. 179 West Twelfth street, owned and occupied by Charles Messenger. Damage, $100. Cause, supposed incendiarism.

AT GOUVERNOUR, N. Y.

GOUVERNOUR, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Union Hall block and adjacent buildings burned last night. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $30,000.

A TOBACCO WAR.

The Convicts at Blackwell's Island Indignant and Mutinous on Account of the Cutting-Off of Their Allowance of the Weed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—There has been considerable excitement during the past week among the convicts of Blackwell's Island over the recent withdrawal by the Commissioners of Correction of the usual tobacco rations which have been furnished for twenty-three years. There are 986 prisoners, and all but a dozen use the weed, consuming 162 pounds every two weeks. They were informed of the decision on Monday last, and there was loud grumbling and stolen whisperings among the men, who finally determined not to work unless they could have tobacco. No open revolt resulted until Tuesday morning, when a renewed demand was made for the weed. After dinner they marched in the customary order to their work, but soon man after man threw down his tools, and a general outcry was made that they would not work while their tobacco was denied them. Their keepers vainly urged them to resume work. A score or so of the ringleaders were profusely demonstrative, cursing the Commissioners and the island officials in general.

Ignoring the prison rules, they gathered together in groups and discussed their grievance in loud tones. A peremptory order to resume work was met with defiance. They were then ordered to march to the prison, and sullenly obeyed, while the keepers prepared themselves for a revolt of a more serious character. When all had entered the gloomy Penitentiary building all the gates were locked, the Warden summoned the entire force of keepers, and ordered them to search the prisoners. The only weapons found were a knife and several plugs of tobacco. Over 200 were locked up in their cells for the remainder of the day. Several of the leaders were put in irons after a desperate fight with the keepers.

The demonstrations ceased on the following day, and no further trouble has occurred. Seven of the leaders are still heavily ironed.

THE CONDUCTORS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The next Convention of the Conductors' Brotherhood of the United States is to be held in Chicago in October next.

BEAR-PAW.

Gen. Miles Gains a "Great Victory," Much Like Gen. Gibbon's.

The Terrible Nez-Perces Met in the Bear-Paw Mountains.

A Sanguinary Battle, Attended with Apppalling Casualties.

More than Half of the Loss Falls upon Our Soldiers.

Names of the Brave Men Who Went Down to Their Death.

Gen. Miles Confident that Many Desperadoes Are with Joseph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Gen. Sheridan has received the subjoined news from Gen. Terry:

ST. PAUL, Oct. 7.—The following dispatch from Gen. Miles was received by me here at 11 o'clock this evening:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, CAMP NEAR THE BEAR PAW MOUNTAINS, Oct. 3, 1877.—*Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding Department of Dakota*—GENERAL: This command moved rapidly to Snake Creek, striking the fresh trail of the hostile Nez Perces, coming out of Bear Paw Mountains, at 8 o'clock on the 30th. We met and surprised the camp at 8 o'clock, capturing the larger part of their herd, about 600 horses, mules, and ponies. The engagement was quite severe, and the inclosed is a list of our killed and wounded. The Indians lost seventeen killed, including Looking-Glass and Joseph's brother, three other Chiefs, and forty wounded. Joseph gave me his solemn pledge yesterday that he would surrender, but did not, and they are evidently waiting for aid from other Indians. They say that the Sioux are coming to their aid. They are closely invested in some deep ravines and kept under fire. To take them by assault would cost many lives. I may wear them out and eventually compel them to give up. They fight with more desperation than any Indians I have ever met. I believe there are many escaped villains in the village who expect to be hung when caught. I believe there is communication between this camp and Sitting Bull, and I have used every effort to prevent a junction. I am expecting the companies with Sturgis up, and will then endeavor to send the Second Cavalry companies to Benton. I presume you do not wish them withdrawn when surrounding the Nez Perces camp. I intend to send my wounded to the Missouri and the captured stock to the Yellowstone. I would respectfully suggest that information be sent to the British authorities to prevent any portion of the Nez Perces tribe crossing the line, or to disarm them should they take refuge on English soil. Can supplies be sent up the Milk River road for the Second Cavalry? Please send me any information or orders that should govern my movements. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General United States Army, commanding.

KILLED.

Capt. Owen Hale, Seventh Cavalry, commanding Company K.

Second-Lieut. Joseph W. Biddle, Seventh Cavalry, Company K.

First-Sergt. Otto Wilde, Company K, Seventh Cavalry.

Sergts. Max Meilke and H. W. Rachael, Company K, Seventh Cavalry.

Privates William Whitelaw, Francis Roth, George Hurdick, and Frank Knapp, Company K, Seventh Cavalry.

First-Sergt. Michael Martin, Company D, Seventh Cavalry.

Sergt. James M. Albert, Company D, Seventh Cavalry.

Privates Rauder and Dawsey, Company D, Seventh Cavalry.

First-Sergt. George McDermott, Company A, Seventh Cavalry.

Sergt. Otto Denslow, Company A, Seventh Cavalry.

Privates John E. Cleveland, Lewis [illegible], Samuel [illegible], Company A, [illegible] Cavalry.

Private Irving, Company G, Second Cavalry.

Private Richard M. Pescholt, Company G, Fifth Infantry.

Corporal John Haddo, Company B, Fifth Infantry.

Private Joseph Kahler, Company I, Fifth Infantry.

K. O'Hegan, Company C, Fifth Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Miles Maylon, Seventh Cavalry.

Capt. E. S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry.

First-Lieut. and Adjt. G. W. Baird, Fifth Infantry.

First-Lieut. Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry.

Company K, Seventh Cavalry—Sergt. John Nolan, Corporal Michael Delany, Privates Peter Allen, Michael Murphy, William H. Moger, John Schmerer, John Myers, John Schaner, Emil Taube, and Charles Smith.

Company D, Seventh Cavalry—Sergt. Charles H. Welsh, Corporal John Quinn, Trumpeter Thomas Herwood, Blacksmith Frederick Dettlien, Privates James Clark, John Curran, Uriah S. Lewis, James H. Johnson, and David E. Baker.

Company A, Seventh Cavalry—Sergt. Thomas E. Godman, Trumpeter James E. Christopher, Privates David S. Wright, Howard Weaver, Thomas Denving, Charles Willer, Michael Gilbert, George W. Savage, James Farrel.

Company F, Second Cavalry—Private John Persons.

Company D, Fifth Infantry—Sergt. James A. Cable, Privates Louis Genster, Patrick McCanna, John Andrews, and Nicholas B. Ward.

Company I, Fifth Infantry—Sergt. George Krager, Musician Jesse O'Neil, and Private Daniel Hogan.

Company G, Fifth Infantry—Second-class hospital steward Jean Baptiste Gallenne.

Sioux Indian Hump.

Cheyenne Indian White Wolf.

I learn from the scout Bucknurn, who brought Gen. Miles' dispatch, that the battle took place on Snake Creek, about eight miles above its mouth. He thinks that Gen. Miles' force consisted of three companies of the Second Cavalry, three of the Seventh Cavalry, and eight of the Fifth Infantry. He also thinks that none of the officers reported wounded are fatally injured. Gen. Sturgis, whose arrival Gen. Miles expected, must have with him seven companies of his regiment. The three companies of the Second Cavalry with Gen. Miles were originally intended as an escort to the Commission to meet Sitting Bull.

A. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department of Dakota.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. Joseph Cook's Lecture on Conscience at Tremont Temple, Boston.

Definition and Analysis of the Subject—The Part Played by Judgment.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on the Kingdom of Nature.

Harvest-Home Services at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal, Hyde Park.

Conferring of Presbyter's Orders by Bishop Cheney on the Rev. Mr. Church.

Laying the Corner-Stone of St. John's New Catholic Church.

CONSCIENCE.

LECTURE BY THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

The Rev. Joseph Cook opened the course of thirty lectures, which he is to deliver during the fall and winter at Tremont Temple, Boston, a week ago to-day. The audience was large and appreciative, and was composed of the brightest intellects for which Boston and its suburbs are famed. The lecturer chose as the theme for his opening address "Conscience," which he defined and analyzed at great length. As a prelude he gave a cursory history of the late railroad strikes and their causes. Following is the text of the lecture relative to the theme:

When Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, was a poor boy and a charity scholar in London, he was one day walking along the Strand at an hour when the place was crowded, and was throwing out his arms vigorously toward the right and the left. One of his hands came into contact with a gentleman's waistcoat pocket, and the man immediately accused the boy of thievish intentions. "No," said Coleridge, "I am not intending to pick your pocket. I am swimming the Hellespont. This morning in school I read the story of Hero and Leander, and I am now imitating the latter as he swims from Asia to Europe." The gentleman was so much impressed by the vividness of the imagination of the lad that he subscribed for Coleridge's admission to a public library, which began the poet's education. Now, the beginning of all clearness on the multiplex topic of Conscience is to make a distinction between picking a pocket and swimming the Hellespont. [Laughter and applause.] The external act may be precisely the same, although the inner motives differ by celestial diameters. It is natural to man, however he obtained the capacity, to make a distinction between meaning right and meaning wrong. Not only did this gentleman and the poet boy not stop on the Strand to settle the question whether the intuitional or the associational theory in ethics is correct, but the urchin, coasting down the long mall of Boston Common, would not stop for that purpose were he struck by some careless coachman with the lash. He would look up and immediately ask: "Did you mean to do that?" And if he sees it is the result of accident he excuses the coachman; but if he finds the coachman meant mischief, he accuses him accordingly. Just so the babe that cannot speak, building its card-house on your parlor carpet, will look up when you trample down its castle and ask, not verbally, but by action, whether you meant to do that, and, if it ascertains that you did not, you will be excused; but, if you intended to destroy the work of the babe, that human constitution will react against you. This babe, building its card castle, has not been evolved very far in human experience. It has not had a long time in which to develop, by considering questions of utility, a tendency to notice the difference between meaning right and meaning wrong, and to make a distinction between the outward act and the inner motive. However, it arises, whether according to the theory of Herbert Spencer, or Prof. Alexander Bain, and others of their school, whom I imagine sitting yonder on my left, or according to the theory of Kant and Rothe and their followers, whom I imagine sitting there on my right, we have here and now, as human beings, a tendency to ask whether any one who injures us means to do so, or does so accidentally; and, according to the motive, we judge the external act. In one case it is picking the pocket, in the other it is swimming the Hellespont. [Applause.]

There are two schools represented by these stately auditors of ours, invisible, but tangible here; and when I turn to Spencer and Bain on my left, I find conscience called fallible, educable, vacillating. John Foster, in a celebrated essay, says that there is not among human spiritual possessions anything so absurd and chimerical as conscience. It is a bundle of habits. Pascal affirms that "conscience is one thing north of the Pyrenees, and another south." We have a fifth listener here, Dean Mansel, a pupil of Sir William Hamilton, and who built on the only boggy acre of his master's generally sound territories. Even he asks incredulously how conscience obtains the right to rule the other faculties. (Mansel, Limits of Religious Thought.) But if I turn to Imanuel Kant I find him uttering the amazing proposition that "an erring conscience is a chimera." There is no such thing. (Kant, Metaphysic of Ethics, 3d ed., p. 217.) I ask Rothe, yonder, what he says about that statement, and he bows assent to the whole of it. (Rothe, Theol., Ethick, ii., 29.) I cross the German Sea to Scotland, and enter the parlor of Prof. Calderwood, Teacher of Ethics in the University at Edinburg, where Sir William Hamilton taught, and that scholar is putting Kant's proposition, that an erring conscience is a chimera, into the foreground of his best work. (Hand-Book of Moral Philosophy, p. 81.) Stuart Mill sits over there, and Rothe, over here, looks Stuart Mill in the eyes; and as I gaze into their faces I do not find that Rothe and Kant are as likely to be looked out of countenance as Mill and Spencer.

Nevertheless, there must be some way of explaining the difference between these honest men. We have the same debates among ourselves. We are accustomed to affirm that conscience has something divine in it; and that which is divine does not mislead us, does it? But we say also that conscience is not infallible; it is erring. The Bible itself speaks of conscience as seared, blunted, and blinded. We have Scriptural warrant for saying that the conscience may be seared as with a hot iron. And yet the Bible does speak of a Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, and that in the beginning was with God, and was God. Can that be seared with a hot iron? Can God be blinded? Plainly there are two doctrines in the Scriptures on this subject, or rather two points of view. These opposing schools are not really stating propositions that contradict each other. They stand at different points of vision; and so the different popular ideas concerning conscience are apparently self-contradictions, because we do not notice that they are taken up from opposing outlooks.

Whenever you find yourself in a mental fog, attend to the duty of definition.

DEFINITIONS OF CONSCIENCE.

What is conscience? It was my fortune to spend the first three months after the close of three years' theological study, alone on Andover Hill, with the use there of the best theological library in New England. I had had some instruction in religious science; but when I asked myself what I meant by conscience, it was impossible for me to give a distinct definition. I had been authorized to teach such as were foolish enough to listen a few propositions concerning religious truth; but I could not define conscience. I set myself to work, and it was nine days before any adequate light dawned on that point. What I am now to put before you I have often tested by putting it before scholars, and I do not know that a single syllable has ever been objected to. Nevertheless, I ask no man to adopt my theory of the moral sense; I am speaking here, as always, not to scholars, and not to teachers of religious science who honor us with their presence, but to the average inquirer; to the person who, thinking for himself, finds that he must, first of all, learn how to think, and that on many a great topic, he needs to know what has survived in the struggles of scholars with each other, age after age, and to know this from men who have time to examine the record. I report to you what is supposed to be the freshest scholarship on this theme in Germany, in Scotland, and in America.

1. Conscience, according to the loose, popular idea of it, is the soul's sense of right and wrong.

2. Conscience, according to the strict, scholarly idea of it, is the soul's sense of right and wrong *in motives*.

3. Defined in the loose, popular way, as only the sense of right and wrong, conscience implicity includes the action of the judgment, as well as of the moral perceptions and feelings.

4. Since judgment is fallible, conscience, defined as a spiritual multiplex, including judgment, is fallible, and may justly be spoken of as often blinded, erring, and seared.

5. The loose popular definition makes no explicit distinction between the outer act and the inner motive.

6. The conscience, if supposed to be the compound of faculties by which we decide on what is called the rightness or wrongness of external acts, is doubly fallible, and may, with scientific justice, be pronounced erring, vacillating, and often self-contradictory.

7. On the other hand, if conscience be defined in the strict, scholarly way, as the soul's sense of right and wrong in motives, the judgment or purely intellectual activity of the soul is distinguished from the moral perception and feelings; and, therefore, in this definition, does not constitute a fallible factor in conscience.

8. A man does infallibly know whether he means right or wrong in any deliberate choice.

9. If, therefore, conscience be supposed to be, as the strict definition describes it, the soul's sense of right and wrong in motives, and in those only, conscience is infallible within its field.

10. In this sense, and in that field, conscience is not educable.

11. It follows from this definition, that right and wrong belong only to motives; and that external acts, taken wholly apart from their motives, have only expediency or expediency, usefulness, or harmfulness; and that their character in these respects is ascertained by the judgment and not by the conscience.

12. But conscience not only perceives the difference between a good motive and a bad; it feels that the good motive ought, and that the bad ought not, to be chosen.

13. Conscience, therefore, may be briefly and provisionally defined as a sense including both a perception and a feeling—a perception of right and wrong in motives; and a feeling that right ought, and wrong ought not, to be chosen by the will. Every motive has two sides—a rightness or its opposite. The former distinction is perceived, the latter felt. Conscience is that which perceives and feels rightness and oughtness in motives.

Such is the definition with which we set out on a course of thought in which it is hoped there may be discussed John Stuart Mill's views, Herbert Spencer's, Mathew Arnold's, and Mr. Emerson's, as well as Kant's, and Rothe's, and Butler's, or the entire conflict between the development and the intuitional, and between the latter and the pantheistic theory, concerning the loftiest of the faculties possessed by man. At the close of the enlargements and verifications of these propositions which are to come in subsequent lectures, there will be inferences of a sort which I hope will do something to blanch the cheek of unscientific thoughtlessness. Everywhere we are to proceed according to the principles of inductive science. We are to ask, What are the facts in man's inmost life, and what its relations to the nature of things? We are to infer from uncontroverted facts concerning the moral sense, what its nature is. We are to judge it by its effects. I am not asking you, in anything I have thus far put before you, to accept Mill's theory, or Rothe's, Herbert Spencer's, or Kant's. I am asserting here and now only that a distinction is to be made between external acts and inner motives, and that the peculiar prerogative of conscience is to tell us what is right or wrong within the sphere of intentions.

You notice that I have admitted the propriety of all our popular, and of course all the Scriptural language, concerning the possibility that the conscience may be seared with a hot iron; but I insist also that there is in us an original capacity to judge of the difference between right and wrong intentions, and that just as we see that the whole is greater than a part, we see that meaning right is something different from meaning wrong.

There are ethical axioms, as there are mathematical axioms; and if exact research establishes axioms in ethics, you will know how to build on them after the pattern shown in the Mount that burneth yet as with fire, and that cannot be touched, and which, if we could see it in its unexplored remainders, we should ask to have screened from us, for no man ever passed forty days and forty nights there without coming down with such a glory on his face as to need a veil.

JUDGMENT CONCERNED IN RIGHT AND WRONG.

In spite of the distinctions which I have indicated, you say that it is not clear that judgment is not concerned in determining whether a motive is right or wrong. When I was in Syria I saw many strange fruits, and would occasionally pluck down a pomegranate and look at it, weigh it in my hand, notice its subtle fragrance, and finally taste it. Now, no doubt the intellectual faculties do pluck down motives from the tree Igdrasil, and no doubt we stand as lawyers before the court of conscience and make pleas, often very mischievous ones. It is beyond controversy that the judgment is a fallible faculty, and that I do weigh the Igdrasil pomegranate in that intellectual hand; and that it does bring the fruit to the lips; but it is only the tongue that tastes the pomegranate. By an intellectual act we bring the motive clearly before conscience, and conscience perceives its flavor. It is not the fingers that taste the strange fruit. The eyes know nothing of flavor. There is no sense possessed by man by which the flavor of the pomegranate can be ascertained except that which rests in the tongue. Without the sense of taste, there is no perception of flavors; without conscience, there is no perception of the difference between right and wrong. Neither in the former nor in the latter case can perception be acquired. A being without copscience, however highly endowed intellectually, cannot be taught to feel the distinction between what ought to be and what ought not to be. We do not reason with the Corliss engine to teach it that it should plunge its pistons regularly. As it feels and knows nothing of moral distinctions, so we can imagine a being possessed of the intellectual equipment of the Aristotles and Bacons, or the executive ability of the Napoleons and Cæsars, and yet without a perception of the difference between right and wrong. We can picture to ourselves a creature possessed of that perception, and yet without any feeling when right has been seen that it ought to be followed, but neither popular nor scientific language would permit us to say that such a being has a conscience. This crucial fact shows that the moral sense must be made to include both a perception and a feeling; but the latter may be weak and conscience yet exist.

I define conscience as that within us which not only perceives what is right in motives, but also feels that what is right ought to be chosen by the will. You may be puzzled by the question whether conscience is not sometimes inoperative or dead. I know that this feeling that what is right ought to be followed, may have greater or less force; but the perception that there is a distinction between right and wrong in motives, or between meaning to do well and meaning to do ill, I hold is clear in every man down to the limits of sanity; and that, although the magnetic needle may not always be followed, although the crew may be crazy and not look at the card, there is in the needle a power that makes it point to the north whenever it is balanced on a hair point and allowed to move without fetters. We are so made that the distinction between right and wrong in motives is as evident to us in the sphere of moral action as the superiority in size of a whole over a part is in the sphere of mathematics. In the region of ethics it is axiomatic truth that religious science insists upon, just as in the region of mathematics it is axiomatic truth that mathematical science insists upon. I beg Mr. Mill's pardon; I am not using the word intuitive, which he dislikes and which Kant honors. Here and now I insist on nothing more than the proposition that self-evident truths are the basis of mathematics and that self-evident truths are the basis of ethics, and that we perceive all such truths directly. They are matters of supreme certainty. There is a difference between the right hand and the left in the soul's choices among motives, and men are as sure concerning that as they are concerning the proposition that every change must have an adequate cause. Distinguish, then, between the fingers that pluck down the fruit, or the intellectual faculties that discuss motives, and the moral sense that tastes them. [Applause.] I may almost define conscience as the tongue that tastes the flavor of intentions. [Applause.]

The chief advances of science have come from the study of unexplored remainders. We have in conscience a perception of the distinction between right and wrong. But what lies behind that perception? The difference exists in the nature of things, apparently. But what lies behind the nature of thing? There is in conscience a feeling that we ought to follow what we perceive to be a right motive, and ought not to follow what we perceive to be a bad one. But what lies behind the terrific weight of the word ought?

Take the single syllable *ought* and weigh it, my surprising skeptical friends, and do so according to the sternest rules of the scientific method. How are we to ascertain what this word weighs unless it be by experiment? What experiment shall we try with it, if it be not that of weighing over against it something very heavy? What shall we weigh against the one word ought? Here is a soldier with an empty sleeve. There was a day when the question arose whether he ought to go to the front in the war. He had to maintain father and mother; and the word home is supposed to be a very weighty one. Heavier than the word father or mother is the word wife. He weighed that word and the others with it against the one word ought; and father, and mother, and wife went up in the scale and *ought* went down, and he went to the front. Is *ought* scientifically known to weigh any thing? Here is another soldier who has father, mother, wife, child, and children to weigh against that insignificant syllable; and he weighed them, in the morning, and the noonas,—in both the sacred twilights, as they say in India,—and in the midnights. Father, mother, wife, and children were words to which he allowed their full weight. He was the only support of his family, but the one word *ought* again and again carried up the weight of these weightiest contradicting syllables. What if this soldier and that could have put into the left-hand scale all that men value in wealth, and honor, or reputation? I will not suppose the word honor to have any other meaning than reputation, for I cannot weigh ought against ought; and a man ought to maintain his honor. We must not be so unscientific as to weigh a thing against itself. Put we put in here, outward standing among men, and wealth, and life. If you please, sum up the globes as so much silver and the suns as so much gold, and cast the hosts of heaven, as diamonds on a necklace, into one scale, and if there is not in it any part of the word ought,—if ought is absent in the one scale and present in the other,—up will go your scale laden with the universe, as a crackling paper scroll is carried aloft in a conflagration ascending toward the stars. [Great applause.] Is it not both a curious and appalling fact, this weight of the word ought—and yet a fact absolutely undeniable? Where is the materialist or the pantheist who dares assert that I am making this syllable too heavy? You may weigh against that word everything but God, and it will outweigh all but Himself. I cannot imagine God weighed against ought. Precisely here is the explanation of a mystery. God is in that word ought, and therefore it outweighs all but God. [Applause.] There is your first unexplored remainder.

WHAT CONSCIENCE INCLUDES.

But, my friends, we must be analytical in order to be brief. Conscience includes:

1. A direct perception of the difference between right and wrong in motives.

2. A feeling that what is right in motives ought to be, and that what is wrong in motives ought not to be, chosen by the will.

3. A sense of one's own approval or disapproval, according as what ought to be is or is not chosen.

4. A sense of an approval or disapproval from a Divine Somewhat and Some One not ourselves, according as we choose good or bad motives.

5. A bliss or a pain, each capable of being at its height the acutest known to the soul; the former arising when what ought to be has been done, and the latter when what ought not; and the two alternating or acquiring final permanence according as our approval or disapproval of ourselves and our feeling of our approval or disapproval by a Divine Somewhat and Some One not ourselves alternate or acquire final permanence.

6. A prophetic anticipation that both our approval and disapproval by ourselves and by a Divine Somewhat and Some One not ourselves are to continue beyond death, and to have consequences affecting us there as personal existences.

In these six propositions I have ventured to summarize my definition of conscience. I shall hereafter enlarge and defend them one by one, but here and now I use them only in the outline which this lecture is intended to draw in bold contours, and leave you to take the point of view of practical philosophy without asking you to decide to-day between the Mills and the Spencers on the one hand, and the Kants and the Rothes on the other. These two sets of listeners will indorse these propositions as statements true to human nature. There is within us the power of perceiving the difference between right and wrong in motives. We have a feeling that the right ought to be followed, and that the wrong ought not to be. We have a sense of approval or of disapproval of ourselves. Our instincts assure us that there is an Approval or Disapproval above our own. We have a bliss or pain, according as we feel this approval or disapproval from ourselves, and from Somewhat or Some One not ourselves. Lastly, there is in conscience a prophetic office, by which we anticipate that consequences closely concerning us as conscious personal existences, will follow us beyond death.

I defy any student of the literatures of the world; I defy any man who will be faithful to the scientific method in the study of human nature; I defy any candid and clear thinker to deny in the name of inductive science either of these six propositions.

Think of the unexplored remainders beyond each one of the ascertained scientific facts concerning conscience. Where is the seat of that Authority which speaks in the mysterious but wholly undeniable weight of the word ought? Where now is He who is the Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, and that in the beginning was with God and was God? There are men who do not perceive the absolutely unfathomable glory of Christianity either as a philosophy or as a life, and who ask vaguely where He is who spoke once as never man spake, and since has governed the centuries? Where now is He whose pierced right-hand lifted heathenism off its hinges, and turned into another channel the dolorous and accursed ages? To me, too, on humble and struggling paths in the valleys of thought, as well as to your Dean Stanleys and your Rothes, aloft there where the sky-kissed peaks of research gaze upon the coming sun, the sublimest as well as the most organizing and redemptive truth of exact ethical science, is the identity of the Moral Law and the Divine Nature. Wherever the Moral Law acts, there Christianity finds the personal omnipresence of Him who we dare not name—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—Creator—Redeemer—Sanctifier—One God, who was and is and is to come. At this miraculous hour the Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world is, not was. It is scientifically known that this Light has its temple in conscience. But it has been proclaimed for ages by Christianity that God is One, and that our Lord is as personally present in every breath of the Holy Spirit in the latest days as He was in that breath which he breathed on His Disciples when he said, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." Our cheeks may well grow white and the blood of the ages leap with a new inspiration, when, standing between Christianity and science, we find the thunders of the one and the whispers of the other uttering the same truth. It is a familiar doctrine to Christianity that our bodies are the Temple of Somewhat and Some One not ourselves. That Some One Christianity does, although physical science does not, know by an Incommunicable Name. There are connections between religion and science here of the most overawing moment; and in the whole field of the truth concerning Conscience they are the vastest unexplored remainder.

NATURE'S KINDNESS.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Spite of the threatening weather, a large congregation assembled yesterday forenoon at the Central Church, where Prof. Swing preached on "The Kindness of Nature." Following is the sermon:

Behold, therefore, the goodness and severity of God; on those who fell, severity; but toward thee, goodness, if thou continue in that goodness.—*Romans xi.*, 22.

God moves over the world in the two forms of severity and goodness. As over our world there passes sunshine and storm, so over the human world the Creator passes in alternate love and wrath. Looking at some of the phenomena of life, many a tender heart has been appalled by the terribleness of the scene; and another heart, or the same heart in other moments, has been amazed by the endless goodness of the Maker of all things. Skeptical or atheistic writers have had no difficulty in finding a great mass of evidence against the existence of a benevolent God, but religious writers have come to the rescue of their altars, and have framed a massive argument to support their idea that the Deity is love. The inquiry is difficult and long, and no doubt the answer as to the exact quality of God will never come to the dwellers upon earth. Though great has been the intellectual and spiritual progress of man, yet there are some directions in which no progress has yet been announced. Man's eye cannot see the air or the oxygen gas, and it is not probable that 10,000 years hence man will come any nearer seeing that substance than he stands to-day. His eye has a definite range, and the gases and airs are outside. So it is not probable that all the thought of earth in the long ages to come will bring God so near the earthly intelligence that it can fathom the hitherto mystery.

According to human logic, there should be no trace anywhere of a severity in nature, if that nature came from a being of infinite love. But there are heights and depths of which human reason can take no altitude or sounding—places where we must say with Job, "It is as high as Heaven, what canst thou do? It is deeper than hell; what canst thou know?" In this strange country of measureless heights and depths has wandered many a great soul vainly attempting to look into the great beyond and see the final solution of their inquiry, and often their sorrow. Some of the great ancients and some of the most illustrious moderns have been unable to harmonize the cruel phenomena of our world with the doctrine of a good and all-powerful Being. But those have been few in number, counting only a score in a generation, who have felt convinced that the argument from human evil negatives the hypothesis of a Heavenly Father. The almost unanimous belief of society points one way,—toward a God all-wise, all-powerful. Lord Bacon alluded to the fewness of atheists, and said that, when some had wandered away from belief, a deeper reflection had brought them back again toward a Creator. Dwelling in such a maze, let us confess with Paul the two vast facts, and with him the goodness and severity of God. Let us confess that our Maker moves along over the ages now as a summer-time and now as a wintry storm. But, inasmuch as both these phases of Deity are too much for one hour's thought, let us divide the vast subject into two hemispheres, and, for the hour, study only the goodness of God. Not only does the fact that the two themes would be too large for one essay justify this division, but the greater need of the day is that we should find more of God's goodness and less doubt of His being. For it cannot be denied that the studies of the present times are more on the side of Nature's ills than on the side of her blessings. We see on all sides suffering, on all sides sin. Famine, war, disease, perfidy—all sin, are facts which may well lead some kind hearts to wonder whether God is near His children in a love above human. It is a strange age, full of logic, full of inquiry, full of sympathy—an age which needs all the proofs it can gather that its God is, like itself, full of benevolence. The ills of earth make many doubt the existence of a Heavenly Father.

We must confess that into any inquiry about the Divine goodness there must be left room for a plan—a scheme of government too long and too deep for our analysis. So vast may be this scheme that, could we read it all from first to last, what we call ill might turn into good in remote centuries or epochs. It may be with the world as it was with old Jacob, whose son was sold into bondage only that he might become a King—the world may be on the way to a greater good, even though it weeps as it walks. As to statesmen, the common people must grant time and the means for carrying out a plan of supposed wisdom,—as the people must curb their own impatience and permit the seven years of the Colonies, or the thirty years of the Netherlands, to roll along in their slow and sorrowful months,—so, passing out into the immense Empire of Nature, we must expect a vast and slow scheme, and must cast down as many centuries to the disposal of Nature as we should grant minutes to the lesser Kings of the earth.

When we perceive this one attribute of the earthly dynasty, that it is under the law of human free agency, this one attribute should at once prepare us to witness a long and great turmoil. Had man been created without free-will, and hence without self-progress, the scheme of the earth would have been simple and unchanging. Man without the element of free-will and progress would have been the same in the 6,000th year as he was in the first year, just as the honey-bee makes its cell to-day as it made it in Palestine when John the Baptist ate honey in the wilderness, or when the strong man proposed the riddle, "Out of the strong came forth sweetness." In all that immense kingdom into which no free-will enters, the painful and mysterious are wanting—life moving there like the wheels of a machine. Without will-power, without changing passions, without all that endless variation that comes from many distinct and powerful minds, our earth would have been free from most of the bold coloring which now marks it, free from the gloomy and also the glorious rich colors that are seen in its nations, living or dead. The fact of free agency and progress involves that condition which gives us now a genius, now a poet, now a General, now a hero. The large beasts which wander over India and Africa have only the resources to-day which they had ten centuries ago. There springs up no ruling class. The scene changes not. But in that nobler animal where free-will and progress have been playing their marvelous part, these classes have sprung up, and the minds of the learned sway their sceptre over the minds of the ignorant, and the souls of the heroic rule the souls and bodies of the timid and abject. It would seem, therefore, that when the human race accepted from its Maker that amazing gift of free-will it accepted a power that would soon divide the human family into poets, and Generals, and philosophers, and Kings, and laborers, and slaves. Such freedom was an attribute of God. It was with Him when He laid the foundations of the universe. It streamed forth in all directions, and made here a sun and put around it a string of planets to be radiant in its light; it set one planet amid rings; it drew bands across another; it sent to one the woods, and fields, and flowers, and birds, and man, and perhaps to all it sent life as wonderful in form and variety. It descended into details and painted every leaf and every feather, and every morning and evening cloud. This freedom of God went forth until the variety and the magnificence of the universe transcend all thought. When one marks what stupendous powers lie in this progressive and free will, one cannot but be amazed that the Creator should have bestowed upon any of His creatures such a mental quality. It was the attribute of God, and would have seemed an inseparable part of the throne.

It should modify the complaints of society as against the goodness of God, that He gave man such an agent as this will and an unlimited range of action. Although out of the gift great sorrows have come to many, yet so far as human logic can perceive there was no other condition of final greatness and happiness for mankind. Whether God could have made a free race and then have held all the individuals in the best possible path of life, is a question beyond our reach; but it would seem that freedom involves the rising and falling of many, and could come to man only as we behold it in this world in its positive action. Thus in seeking the goodness of God we must keep in mind the two facts that God may have a plan which lies beyond our grasp, and hence may in the end reveal infinite kindness; and secondly, that in granting man the divine attribute of liberty He may have granted a glory that far outweighs all of earth's unhappiness.

Turn now from these preliminary theories to the study of external facts. It would seem that Nature is full of goodness toward the human family. In looking at the moral world we are bound to see two hands resting upon it, the hand of God and the hand of man. The ills of life must come from one or both of these. Men should not reproach God for self-brought ills. When a free mind ruins self with the drunkard's cup or with the glutton's feast, or by idleness or any vice, it should assume the blame and make those ills no part of the severity of God.

It is the attribute of a very small or a very wicked mind to reproach the Deity for its own sins. The gift of an individual soul, of a soul that might rise up to an angel's altitude, is so kind that the heart which ruins the gift might well ask God to take it back, and permit the unworthy holder to sink to the nature of a brute; but blame the Creator he cannot without putting aside every attribute of man thought noble by poet or sage. Hence, in seeking the proofs of the kindness of Nature, we must omit the negative argument from self-brought ills, and must hold Nature responsible for only what comes to us from the realm without. When the impetuous speculator embarks his fortune in a shadowy scheme, and, instead of doubling his gold in a few days, loses it all, he does not reproach you and me in our utter isolation, but confesses to his own heart that he himself made the bad move upon the battle-field. So, in the larger area—when we find ourselves weighed down by self-brought ills, we must discriminate carefully between the severity of Nature and the folly or vice of self. We must render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, to God the things that are God's. With this rule of discrimination to guide us, Nature has a thousand smiles more than had been dreamed of in our philosophy. As the image of God, Nature passes along before the human race in almost perpetual benignity. Behold the goodness of Nature toward thee, if thou continue in that goodness! —her severity indeed if thou fall into sin, but her goodness if thou only mark well her laws and stand upon thine own noble manhood. Sometimes, indeed, a convulsion comes in her own bosom, and she buries a Pompeii and Herculaneum in hot ashes; but almost all the cities of the earth lie buried, not by Nature's wrath, but by their own disregard of her benevolent laws. If you will try to recall all those centuries during which the laws of God have attempted to befriend the human race, you will seem to have come upon the history of an infinite love. It is not known how long man has existed upon earth, but all through those thousands of years which we can see in history, Nature has been full of kindness. Earth has grown cities as a garden grows flowers; and scarcely in a single instance has Nature turned aside from her career of boundless love. Man has simply been cruel to himself and to his children. While the old Kings were descending to sin, and were leading their people down to vice and poverty, and then utter ruin, Nature was constant in her friendship, and has made spring and summer come in loveliness, even to the neglected Empire of Persian, or Greek, or Roman. When the court of a Belshazzar was reveling in idleness, and feasting, and vice, while that King was glorying in the profanation of religion and was undermining all the foundations of his State, God's world was true to its part of the human economy, and spread out its smiling fields for the sower and reaper and ruffled its wave for man's ship. You may select the most faithless and contemptible of all rulers who have lived, an Antony or a Nero, and yet in Nero's garden beautiful roses would bloom and rich fruits ripen; and while Mark Antony was carousing abroad and had made his family wretched by a heartless and wicked absence, yet Nature sent her song-birds to sing and her vines to grow about the home where human honor had all come to naught. No doubt, after the fatal battle of Actium, when Cleopatra saw that her vices had enshrouded herself and her lover in ruin, and she was sinking in her gaudy chamber in the suicide's death, all of God's world smiled outside the palace, and every field, and the blue sky, and the rolling sea whispered to the dying Queen, "We tried to make life happy for thee, and the East a paradise, but thou, O dying Queen, would not. God would have been toward thee goodness hadst thou continued in that goodness. Nature tried to love thee."

All along the pathway of man God has stood in an unfailing benevolence. As soon as the world began to seek a broad language—a language that could express admiration and the beautiful—it began to employ that language in singing the glories of the external scene. Job, David, Homer, Pindar, and all before and after them, bore witness to the unfailing kindness of land, and sky, and sun. A total eclipse of the sun made Pindar send forth a long lament:

Beam of the sun! heaven watcher! thou whose glance
Lights far and wide, unveil to me, unveil
Thy brow, that once again mine eye may hail
The beauty of thy cloudless countenance.

Job more than equals this in his grand poem, and David surpasses both in his psalm, "The heavens declare the glory of God." But all harps have made one music here in the ages between the first song and the last. For countless years Nature has been true to man.

It will be seen that almost all the ills of humanity are self-brought. Great exceptions, indeed, are to be found, but there is no perfect uniformity in the universe. Exceptions aside, man's world is marked all over by the tenderness of its Author. Indeed, Nature follows us with more than a mother's love. When a great genius like an Alexander, or a poet Horace, or a statesman like Webster, lingers long at the wine, Nature daily attempts to repair the injury done the body and the soul. She sits down patiently to rebuild the body, and attempts to wash the soul white with penitential tears. That eloquent Kentuckian who died a drunkard a few years since would at times weep for hours over his injured body and spirit, and for weeks or months would climb upwards. This was God's laws coming to his rescue, that repentance being an angel sent to bear his soul back to honor. We say, "Human nature is weak; man is cumbered by the flesh:" but we speak carelessly unless we mark how Nature returns again and again to each sinful one, pleading with them like a mother that they would return. It is only after a long, long struggle Nature gives up her children. She fills their midnight chamber with her sighs, their pillow is wet with the tears of her penitence, the silent night is full of her whispered eloquence. A fallen one in this city said that when she and her sister fled from a religious home to live in vice, they cried each day for a long year. Thus came God's world to them, unwilling to give those beautiful children over to desolation. Oh, the kindness of God toward thee if thou only continue in that holy influence!

A most thrilling scene may now be looked upon in a certain Pagan land. Turning your imagination thither, you see seven hundred and fifty thousand dead faces. Father, mother, child, all still in one slowly-found death. We call it famine, but it is only the long-delayed result of man's cruelty. For hundreds of years the Kings at home and abroad, the Begums whom Hastings robbed as they had robbed their people, had been consuming on splendor and vice the money which should have gone toward a public education, and to a better agriculture, and to every form of public progress, and now at last, after a thousand years of patience and long-suffering, Nature has been compelled to yield to the cruelty of man and to call back a million of her children to the grave. India was once an earthly paradise. It is supposed that the Garden of Eden was on her border, as being the place where man could find most easily the best land and the best sky. But this goodness of God was all in vain. Man would not continue in that goodness, and the severity of God has fully set in toward the empire.

It is declared by many that when they see the sufferings of the poorer classes which throng our own large cities, they wonder if there is a kind and just God. Oh, yes, there is a kind and just God, but He seems to have been too generous toward man; He left man free! Man was unworthy of such a divine choice, for he selects misery and death in the cities when all God's land, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Columbia River, invites us to its life-giving breast. There is one single State on the Gulf which could furnish happy homes to ten millions of our poor. The immense wheels of the seasons have been rolling all over this continent for many centuries, and still the spring comes in regal beauty and autumn in richness, and not a son of man will move out to honor spring by picking a wild flower or honor autumn by reaching up for a wild grape. How many hundreds more of years Nature will wait for man to come and touch this rich soil with a plow and garner in abundant bread, no man may tell; but this we know, that the goodness fails all over America, blows over it in the winds, falls on it in the dew and the rain, smiles in the sunbeam. She has made us a present this year of an extra hundred millions of gold—handed it to us in the harvest-field. It requires no great power of fancy to enable one to see along the banks of our Western rivers, from the Rio Grande to the springs of the Missouri, homes for all, and then the banks would not be as thickly occupied as the banks of the Rhine. But man's folly intrudes and destroys this picture, and we behold those streams flowing in a gloomy solitude as lonely as the inmost chamber of Ætna, while all our streets and highways swarm with beggars in every form of wretchedness. When one sees the goodness of Nature poured out so generously, when one sees spring and summer passing in infinite value over fertile lands for hundreds of years, and then beholds millions of starving poor, made poor by bad government, made poor by ignorance, made poor by idleness, made poor by vice, the feeling comes over the heart that God might well call man's career on earth a failure, and might declare his stay here ended, and say, Come now the fervent heat to dissolve the elements.

Thus far the word Nature has been used as meaning God, acting in the material world. But follow Nature still further, and mark with what tenderness she accompanies her children. It would not be enough if she should only provide homes for all in her hills and plains, for man needs more than shelter and food. He has a mental and spiritual nature. This the God of the Universe remembers, and hence there is not a rood of earth's surface that does not awaken thought, not an hour which may not inflame the heart. The seasons bring not only harvests, but they come with their arms full of poetry and deep meditation. Borne from the romance of spring, we are about to be surrounded by the pensiveness of autumn. Its foliage is to appeal again to our souls and make us more grateful for the gift of intelligent life. The world does not simply furnish bread, but its facts turn into sciences, its loveliness into art, its truths into philosophy, its feelings into poetry, its meditation into religion; the road over which humanity has marched is transformed into history, the sounds of the air are framed into music, and even the tomb where man returns to dust is transformed into the portals of eternity.

Before Paul's day, the Jew had limited the goodness of God by himself, and when Paul began to unfold His truth to the Romans, they inferred that the Jews were to be cast away and the Romans only were to be blessed; but Paul met them with a Gospel for all, and declared that this goodness is for all who remain in its vast confines. To the unfaithful, severity, be he a Jew or a Roman, but to the faithful goodness will flow out forever and forever. Dark days may seem to be around you, but to thee at last will that omnipotent and imperishable goodness break forth. The universe is full of God, hence the true soul—true to God—will be overtaken by that benevolence which made the earth and the sun.

And now mark how Nature attempts to carry us kindly over the dark valley which bounds this life! When the heart has to the best of its power done its duties toward man and God, then death comes as a peace. Beyond doubt the death-bed of the Christian comes the nearest to passing from simple peace over to a sublime triumph; but Christianity did not come when man came, and to hundreds of millions the joy of the Cross has not yet been preached or conveyed even by rumor or legend. Hence a large proportion of dying hours have come along in places where the particular hope in Christ was not present to dispel clouds, but the goodness of God has not been confined to a corner of the earth and to a point in time, but it has stood faithfully by the human race and has let all the millions down softly into the last sleep. Attempting to make the world sweet for us, offering us home, and education, and beauty, and friendship, and all happiness, God completes the tenderness by bidding us die in peace. Making up the cradle of our youth, and building the home of middle life, He comes back once more to lay us down at last to sleep. All along the journey, the death-bed has been one of composure and beautiful resignation. An old physician in a large city declares that he has seen but one dying man who was not willing to sink into the arms of death. The Christian alone may sing in rapture—

Cease, fond Nature, cease thy strife,
Let me languish into life;

he may say,

Trembling, hoping, lingering, flying,
O the pain! the bliss of dying!

but the Love infinite remembers what millions there are who have had no message of a risen Lord, and even to all these death comes as a sleep.

Behold in this kindness of Nature the evidence of a personal God. The forces, chemical, or spontaneous, or unconscious, cannot explain the phenomena of the hour. Let us cast aside science and throw ourselves anew upon the assumptions of religion. A mighty God, a friend of the human race, is moving along in the midst of this scene. Let us not falter under the sorrow of a moment, but let us behold that goodness which Paul saw reaching out toward Roman and Jew,—a goodness manifest indeed in Christ, but holding all times and places in its embrace. Let us not cast ourselves out of its reach by unbelief or vice, but let us so live that in that goodness we shall pass our days and die in its strong but kind arms.

HARVEST HOME.

SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S REFORMED EPISCOPAL, HYDE PARK.

Yesterday morning, in commemoration of the kindness and bounty of nature and in remembrance of the old Jewish custom, a Harvest Home service was held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hyde Park. The idea of a Harvest Home is not new to the country by any means, but very little attention has ever been paid to the ceremony. The old English observance was taken up by the early arrivals to the country, and after a while let it drop in a measure. In Minnesota the service has been annually observed for a few years past, and every year brings a better return. The service was accompanied by a solid show of thankfulness in the way of gifts of the harvest from the parishioners, which will be distributed by a committee to-day among the various hospitals and charitable institutions.

The decorations of the church were elegant, and displayed the greatest taste and study by the committee of ladies who had the matter in charge. On entering the vestibule of the church the sight was greeted with corn on stalks, with palms crossed, and various green plants. Inside the church, fruits, vegetables, and flowers were grouped in profusion. In the back part of the auditorium were two large tables covered with baskets of peaches, apples, and grapes, dozens of jellies and jams, cabbages, pumpkins, celery, corn, squashes, and melons. The windows at the rear were also filled with the same substantials. On each gas-fixture extending from the wall was a large basket covered with moss from New Orleans and filled with fruits. A very large table in the front of the church was covered with melons, grapes, turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables, with a good supply of canned fruit. The baptismal font was surmounted with a pyramid of grapes over three feet high. The pulpit was surrounded with flowers for a base and trimmed with grains and berries.

The lecturn was festooned with hops and berries; the organ decorated with sheaves of wheat bound with rich bouquets of flowers and crossed with sago-palms. Two arches twenty feet high, made of sago-palms trimmed with fruits, wheat, grapes, and lemons, spanned the front of the altar, which was ornamented with the greatest elaboration. The cross which formed the central figure was backed by a large number or palms, and for a base had two bushels of grapes. On either side wheat stalks and lemons, with a profusion of leaves, were placed, while back of all the palms again appeared. The altar-cloth was also covered with crossed palms. Over the chancel was a large motto, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness," each letter of which was two feet in height, made of autumn leaves and wheat.

A testimonial communion set of solid silver, gilt, presented by Mr. W. K. Ackerman, occupied a position beside the altar. Each piece was marked with an appropriate sentence. The patten,—the plate for the bread,—"I am the bread of life"; the chalice, "Drink ye all of it"; the flagon, "Glory be to God on high." This was given in remembrance of Mr. Ackerman's mother.

The sermon, which was exceedingly appropriate to the occasion, was based on that portion of scripture found in Deuteronomy viii., 11–18, the central idea of which is that we should not forget that it is through God's blessing we have the power to gather wealth. We celebrate a festival which for many generations has been known and kept as the "Harvest Home" in England, and which has been slowly working its way to a home in the hearts of this American people, especially in the Western country, where the abundance of the fruits of the earth is a constant revelation to us of the kindness of God. A festival of this kind must have its definite objects and teach its definite lessons. It cannot be held simply to create a sensation or to see how beautiful a church may look when decorated with the fruits of the earth, but it must be by the outward clothing of a religious instinct. It is before all things the outward expression of the faith of our hearts in the goodness and providence of God.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone of St. John's new Church, corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, was laid yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with appropriate services conducted by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria. In spite of the thoroughly disagreeable state of the weather, a large concourse of Chicago's Irish-American population gathered to witness the ceremonies. As usual there was a procession, and that, also, in spite of the weather and the naturally deplorable condition of the streets, was of formidable proportions. In addition to the Bishop, the following clergy were present: The Rev. John Waldron, pastor, and the Rev. Mr. Horgan, assistant pastor, of St. John's; the Rev. Hugh McGuire, the Rev. T. F. Leydon, the Rev. Patrick McGuire, Belvidere; and the Revs. John H. Grogan, Michael Cortrell, John H. Schogemann, Patrick Rierdon, Daniel Rierdon, P. J. Conway, Chicago; H. Wyman, New York; P. Powers, Joliet; D. Eagan, Hartland; E. J. Dunn, Joseph Carton, Morris Oakey, M. Smith, M. Hahn, M. Mallitor, M. McGlynn, Martin Vandelair, Lyons, Giles, Maternus, Schaffermyer, Havelage, and Peter Fisher, Chicago; Father Sorin, Notre Dame, Ind.; Father Meegan, St. John's Church, Brooklyn; Canon Minegran, Chatsworth, Ill.; Father Gibbons, Cleveland. Among the prominent people present were Mayor Heath, ex-Mayor Colvin and Mrs. Colvin, John G. Shortall, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Superintendent Hickey, several members of the Common Council, Mr. J. J. Egan, and others. Lieut Hood was on hand with a posse of police to preserve order, but for some reason or other his presence was of little avail to prevent the pulling, pushing, tugging, and general uneasiness of the crowd in the street, rendered somewhat unruly by each one trying to get as near to the corner-stone as possible. The combined effect of a dozen or fifteen brass bands, each playing a different air, so that it was but step from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," may have had, and probably did have, much to do in bringing on the confusion which, excepting the weather, was the only unpleasant feature of the occasion.

The ceremonies were of the usual kind for such services, but to the noisy, boisterous crowd in the street were only so much dumb show. At the conclusion of the services, the blocks on which the stone rested were knocked out, the stone lowered in its place, and the Bishop, stepping forward and raising his voice so as to be heard by all present, delivered a very brief sermon on the glory of the Catholic Church, which, he said, was the only Church that could trace its authority to speak to men directly from God. Every day brought evidences of its growth, and what they were doing in the laying of this corner-stone was only an instance of what was being done throughout this land and throughout the world. In spite of innumerable obstacles its power had extended to every part of the country, and he could only urge his hearers to go on and co-operate with their excellent pastor, Father Waldron, in this grand undertaking; to be true to their religion, and they would find these walls rising up to become an ornament to the city, a monument to the Catholic faith, an evidence that God still lived and would protect what his servants had done of old as well as what they were still able to do; that the faith which converted the world was still able to sanctify it and prepare it for the world on high.

The sermon concluded the ceremonies, and the crowd dispersed. The box in the corner-stone contained a variety of American and foreign coins, copies of the Chicago daily papers, and a list of names, including those of the Pope, Bishop Foley, Bishop Spalding, Father Waldron, and others.

A NEW PRESBYTER.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL RITUAL.

Yesterday afternoon Bishop Cheney conferred Presbyter's orders on the Rev. M. D. Church, the recently-appointed pastor of St. John's Church, on Ellis avenue. After the regular devotional services had been held, Dr. Hunter presented Mr. Church to the Bishop for ordination. The usual warnings as to the fitness of the appointee were read and satisfactorily answered.

The Bishop then read the exhortation to the Presbyter as laid down in the Book of Common Prayer. This concluded, he turned to Mr. Church, and propounded the following questions:

"Do you think in your heart that you are truly called, according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ, and according to the order of this Church, to the office and ministry of a Presbyter?"

"I think it."

"Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain all doctrine required as necessary for eternal salvation through faith in Jesus Christ? and are you determined out of the said Scriptures to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach nothing, as necessary to salvation, but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the Scriptures?"

"I am so persuaded, and have so determined by God's grace."

"Will you, then, give your faithful diligence always so to minister the doctrines, and sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded and as this Church hath set forth the same, according to the teachings of Holy Scripture, so that you may teach the people committed to your charge with all diligence to keep and observe the same?"

"I will so do, by the help of the Lord."

"Will you be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word, and to use both public and private monitions and exhortations, as well to the sick as to the whole, as need shall require and occasion shall be given?"

"I will, the Lord being my helper."

"Will you be diligent in prayer, and in reading the Holy Scriptures, and in such studies as help to the knowledge of the same, laying aside the study of the world and the flesh?"

"I will endeavor so to do, the Lord being my helper."

"Will you be diligent to frame yourself and your family according to the doctrine of Christ, and to make both yourself and them, as much as in you lieth, wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ?"

"I will apply myself thereto, the Lord being my helper."

"Will you maintain and set forward, as much as lieth in you, quietness, peace, and love among all Christian people, and especially among them that are, or shall be, committed to your charge?"

"I will so do, the Lord being my helper."

Then the Bishop, standing, said: "Almighty God, who hath given you this will to do all these things, grant also unto you strength and power to perform the same, that He may accomplish His work which He hath begun in you, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The congregation were then desired to unite in secret prayer, after which "Come Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," was sung. Bishop Cheney followed with a prayer for the church militant. The new Presbyter then kneeling, the Bishop and Presbyters laid hands upon him, Bishop Cheney pronouncing the following:

"Take thou authority to execute the office of a Presbyter in the Church of God now committed unto thee, and be thou a faithful dispenser of the Word of God and of His holy ordinances.

"Take thou authority to preach the Word of God, and to administer the holy sacraments."

The holy communion was then administered, and the congregation, after singing a hymn, were dismissed with the benediction.

GERMANTOWN.

Celebration of the Centennial of the Battle.

Philadelphia Times, Oct. 5.

All Germantown was awake at an early hour, and at sunrise, when the Keystone Battery, under the command of Lieut. James O. Winchester, ushered in the festivities with a salute of 100 guns, the streets began to fill with people, all anxious to celebrate their great day. At 9 o'clock Mr. W. F. Gamble sounded a hundred strokes on the old bell which so long hung in the State-House, and the clock was set in motion by Mr. G. Wilbur Russell.

Every one who owned a flag or could borrow one for the occasion displayed it. It seemed as if there were hardly a house on Main street which did not show some decoration.

Never before was Main street so crowded with people as yesterday. The drizzle of the early morning changed into a steady rain later in the day, but it seemed to make no material difference to the sight-seers. By 10 o'clock the streets were nearly choked with people, and among the visitors to the town, who took the liveliest interest in all that was going on, were Eli Crozier, of Wilmington, 90 years old, who brought with him his Mad Anthony banner, and William Jones, of Manayunk, 83 years of age, who served in the War of 1812 as a Germantown Blue. The procession, destined to be the great feature of the day, was under the chief marshalship of Gen. Louis Wagner. He had made extensive arrangements for carrying out his part of the programme successfully, and the great pageant moved without a hitch. When all were in line the column was an imposing one. It was divided into three divisions, and was composed of not far from 6,000 men and women, for the gentler sex also claimed a share in the day's celebration.

At 11:30 the order to move was given, and the column countermarched on Chelten avenue. When thus doubled, the procession was two miles and one-half in length, so that in a straight line the column must have covered a distance of five miles. As the bands struck up the sidewalks were immediately filled with sight-seers. The frequent excursion trains over the Reading Railroad had brought in thousands of people from the city, so that locomotion in every direction was extremely difficult. Then the rain began to fall in earnest. The streets ran rivers of mud and water, but the line moved steadily onward without interruption, and the crowds did not seem to diminish in the least. The first division was composed of the military organizations. Among the companies which turned out in uniform were the Princeton Continentals, fifty-five men, under Capt. Aaron L. Green, the State Fencibles, the Keystone Battery, and the Girard College Cadets. The Washington Grays acted as escort to Mayor Stokley and the civic authorities. The second division, under Col. Daniel W. Bussinger, was composed of nearly all the Grand Army Posts and many secret societies of the city, to the number of about 2,500 men. The third division was the most interesting of the procession and included representatives of the trades. This portion of the procession numbered not far from 3,000 participants. The column, after countermarching on Chelten avenue, moved over Wayne, Coulter, Green, Manheim, Main, East Walnut lane, Morton, Cliveden, Main, Johnson, Adams, Tulpehocken, and Main streets, the route originally fixed upon. The procession, as a whole, made a very fine display. It occupied an hour in passing a given point, and the rain alone detracted from the full enjoyment of the pageant.

It was originally intended that the historical address and the oration should be delivered from the large platform in front of the hall, where the thousands could hear the exercises, but the rain prevented. The large room on the second floor was provided with seats and an army of policemen detailed to guard the entrances. McClurg's Band was stationed on the platform, and at 2:30 Gov. Hartranft, who had arrived shortly before noon and had driven in a carriage at the head of the procession, entered the hall. He was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Brinton and the officers of his staff in uniform. Mayor Stokley and members of Councils were also seated upon the platform. When the doors were opened the hall was soon filled, and at 2:45 o'clock the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Select Councilman James R. Gates, stepped to the front and introduced as President of the day Mr. Washington Pastorius, "a lineal descendant of one of the pioneers, and one of the oldest residents of Germantown." Mr. Pastorius merely returned thanks for the honor and at once introduced the Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, D. D., who opened the exercises with prayer. At its conclusion the band played "Hail Columbia," and the President introduced the historian of the day, Dr. Alfred C. Lambdin, who read a paper giving an elaborate description of the military operations of Oct. 4, 1777. He began by speaking of the inadequate idea commonly entertained of the battle of Germantown, which was due to the prominence which had been given to a single striking incident, which was really of minor importance, the contest for the possession of Chew's house, the battle being really a contest between two armies for the possession of a long and strongly-posted line of defense.

At the conclusion of the address the orator of the day, the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, was introduced, and delivered the oration. The speaker's eloquence aroused much enthusiasm, and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

When Judge Thayer had finished speaking Thomas A. Gummey, Esq., presented the old clock and bell to the residents of Germantown. He briefly related the history of these time-honored relics. The bell was hung in the steeple of the State-House during the close of the year 1828, he said, and struck the hour for the first time on the 1st of January, 1829. For nearly half a century it had kept guard over the destinies of this great city. In years gone by it had pealed forth in thunder tones, calling together our citizens for the protection of their homes and firesides. Its deep and solemn notes had been a requiem to the dead hero from the battle-field, to a President, and to a statesman. Beneath it had lain an Adams, a Clay, and a Lincoln, and a host of the nation's dead. It only remained to him now to present the bell and clock to the people of Germantown, and might our children and our children's children record with reverence what we have done here to-day.

Norton Johnson, Esq., accepted the gifts in behalf of the citizens, pledging their honor that the utmost care should always be taken to preserve and keep in good order these precious mementoes of the past.

The Rev. Jacob Helffenstein, D. D., pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

Judicial Dignity in Kentucky.

Falmouth (Ky.) Independent.

Last week 'Squire John Cahill held a term of his court at Knoxville. It is said that Cahill's rulings are equal to, if not more severe than, those of the famous Judge McManama. Preparatory to opening his court the 'Squire relieved himself of the following: "Gentlemen, you are not in court yet, but you soon will be, and I want it understood that you must respect the Court. If you don't do it, I'll be d—d if I don't make you do it."

INSURANCE.

A Brace of Impecunious Insurance Officials.

Why the Brewers' & Maltsters' Company Became Impaired.

The Commercial Union of London Loses $150,000—Further Developments Expected.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The sensation of the hour is the discovery of a considerable defalcation in the accounts of Messrs. Alliger & Bro., United States Managers of the Commercial Union Insurance Company, of England, and the impairment of the capital of the Brewers' & Maltsters' Insurance Company, and the report that its late President, Mr. Charles W. Standart, is short in his cash account with the Company in the sum of $40,000. These two events, though not immediately connected in themselves, are known to have been precipitated through the losses and speculations of the parties interested. The street has been full of rumors concerning both the parties for several weeks, and the truth has probably not yet been wholly developed. On the 8th inst. Mr. Elijah Alliger, the principal American manager of the Commercial Union, suddenly started for Europe, and immediately thereafter the busy tongue of rumor began to wag furiously. A few days later Mr. Standart, who is or was also the local agent of several agency companies, suddenly removed his office from the Brewers' & Maltsters' to a new location on Pine street. This gave rise to a thousand fresh rumors, out of which only this small fact seemed certain, viz: that his retirement from the Brewers' & Maltsters' was not voluntary.

THE BREWERS' & MALTSTERS' IMPAIRMENT.

About a fortnight ago the New York Insurance Department made a sudden and unexpected call upon the Company, and discovered that its capital was impaired nearly 60 per cent. This conclusion was reached by throwing out several items of assets not deemed first-class securities, though it is probable something will be realized from them. The matter was hushed up and was not even known to the Directors of the Company. An agreement was made by the Department that the Company might go on provided the Directors resolved to make good the impairment at once. In the course of this investigation it was discovered that the President of the Company owed its funds about $40,000 which he had received on account of inland marine premiums, and which had been mixed in with his individual and agency cash in the loosest manner. The Company will probably reinsure and go into liquidation, but beyond this nothing is at present known as to the future. The Company's stock is widely distributed, and, as its name indicates, the Company is largely owned by brewers and their friends. It is understood Henry Clausen, of this city, a well-known brewer, is the largest individual stockholder.

MR. STANDART'S AFFAIRS.

Thus far, Mr. Standart has been treated very leniently, but it is well known that his pecuniary difficulties have been increasing for a long time. He was reported some weeks ago as owing the Western Insurance Company, of Toronto, a large sum, and the Company was forcibly taken from him and placed in other hands, when he severed his connection with the Brewers'. It is well known that he was mixed up in the "exchanging checks" business, commonly called "kiting," with Mr. Alliger. The latter was a Director of the Brewers' & Maltsters' Company, and parties who were in the habit of going in and out of the Commercial Union office have often remarked the private interviews between Mr. Alliger and Mr. Standart. They were also interested in the Empire Vacuum Brake Company together, Standart being Treasurer and Alliger Secretary of the Company. It is believed, however, that very little cash was put into the Brake Company, but its notes, indorsed by Standart and Alliger, were often on the street. Mr. Standart has put a bold face on the matter as it stands, and is still agent of the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Newark; Buffalo, of Buffalo; People's, of Trenton, N. J.; and the Virginia Fire & Marine, of Richmond. It is known that he claims that the Brewers' & Maltsters' owes him $16,000 commissions, and that when his accounts are adjusted he will owe the Company only a trifle; but it is hardly possible that the Directors of the Company will let him off so easily, unless he secures to them the last cent of balance found to be due.

THE ALLIGER BRO.'S TROUBLE.

Probably no firm of insurance agents in this country stood higher one month ago than that of Alliger Bros., in this city. It was originally composed of Elijah Alliger and Richard D. Alliger, who were at first clerks in local offices many years ago, and then established themselves as brokers. Then they obtained some out-of-town agencies, and took in their brother-in-law, Mr. George W. Schoonmaker. They were very industrious and successful, and in 1870 obtained the appointment as United States Managers of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London in the City of New York. Finally their authority was extended all over the United States, excepting the Pacific Coast. They were in high favor with the Companies, and, in addition to their agency accounts, did an enormous business as city brokers. It seemed as if companies and patronage flowed to them in unbroken line. About eighteen months ago Mr. Richard D. Alliger withdrew from the firm and accepted the United States management of the Imperial and Northern Assurance Companies of England. His brother and partner continued the firm name as before; and they kept on in the path of prosperity without giving the world at least any intimation that there was anything wrong underneath. It was the calm which preceded the storm.

THEIR FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

During the last eighteen months it was confidentially known to several persons that there was an unreasonable amount of hard times with the firm; that they were ready borrowers, and always ready to accept a loan from a friend, as well as to exchange checks and indulge in other antics to tide over the shoals. The secret must have been well preserved, as it appears that the Commercial Union Company employed an auditing committee, composed nominally of bankers and merchants (and of whom David A. Wells, Political Economist, was one member) to go over their accounts once a month or once a quarter and check off vouchers and receipts item by item. Either these men were deceived or imagined that their duty was to pass upon the accounts as furnished. In the light of present developments, the accounts must have been falsified, and the so-called "auditing" must have been extremely cursory. It is charged now by friends of the agents that the Company knew that their representatives were behind hand in their accounts all along, and have only themselves to blame for allowing the deficiency to accumulate to the amount now standing against them. This amount is about $150,000. It reaches $160,000 on the books, but there are offsets which will reduce it to $150,000.

WHAT THE COMPANY HAS DONE.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company did a very singular thing in its resolution to bring this matter to a conclusion. Mr. Elijah Alliger went to Europe in May last, and was in consultation with the Company's head office in London during June and July, returning here the first of August. Apparently everything was serene when he returned. Somehow matters changed in August, for about the 5th of September he received a cable message requesting his presence again in England. That was a piece of strategy. Mr. Alliger left here on the 8th, and telegraphed the Company he was coming. The next business day was the 10th, when they telegraphed Morton, Bliss & Co. to take possession of the office, and on the 11th, Messrs. Stanley Brown, Secretary of the Company, and Middleton Campbell, a Director, started from Liverpool for this city. They arrived here on the 22d, and immediately entered into possession of the books, papers, accounts, and cash belonging to the Company. They are here now, and, after carefully sifting the affairs of the Company in its United States business, have expressed themselves privately to friends as thoroughly astounded by the revelations since their arrival. The Company had the most implicit faith in its agents, and permitted them to exercise their own judgment in the management of its American business.

SHORTAGE WITH OTHER COMPANIES.

The same firm represented the Glens Falls, Merchants' of Providence, Faneuil Hall, and Shawmut of Boston, and are reported as slightly behindhand in settlement of their accounts with those companies. Already arrangements have been made for a change of agencies by two of the Companies, and the others will probably be transferred to Mr. Schoonmaker, who is exonerated from all blame attaching to the delinquency of Mr. E. Alliger. There are also many brokerage accounts yet outstanding, the settlement of which will involve some difficulty. In fact, the whole extent of the financial trouble is still a mystery.

RETURN OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Mr. Alliger arrived in London on the 18th, and has, of course, discovered long since that his delinquency is known. He started on his homeward journey on the 28th, and is expected to arrive in this city on Monday next. It is, of course, unknown what he will do, but he has hosts of friends left, is personally a very popular man, of ready resources, and it is probable will make one last desperate effort to clear himself of all blame in this transaction. The matter has been talked about on the streets so generally, and has been openly referred to in the papers, so that the harm of publicity will all have been done before he lands on his native shores again. His business ability is unquestioned, but his most intimate friends fear that his head has been turned by success. He is a Director in the Knickerbocker Life, the Resolute, Brewers' & Maltsters', Columbia, and Firemen's Trust Insurance Companies, Secretary of the National Board of Underwriters, Trustee of the Peabody Home, a member of the Union League Club and of Gen. Shaler's staff. Very few young men have so many friends, and there are those among them who predict that he will emerge from all these clouds with flying colors. We have thus far only the other side,—his story is yet to come, and when it is heard perhaps an entirely different phase will be put upon the whole matter.

THE PURIFICATION PROCESS.

Out of all these defalcations and difficulties individuals and institutions must pass through a fiery trial. Those which are sound and healthy will survive, and the unhealthy will go to the wall. Just now there are five or six small companies with either impaired capitals or such an insignificant surplus that they can hardly survive an investigation by the department unless additional capital be put up. These failures are trying the souls of all, and, what is best of all, the insuring public are applying the proper tests to the companies they insure in. When honest companies and honest merchants can get rid of the competition of insolvent companies and insolvent merchants, an era of good time will dawn upon them. NEMO.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE WIND'S SONG.

Gleams faint the golden-thistle through the mist
  Afield and over hill.
The thistle cries, Farewell! The leaves, wind-stirred,
  Drift on the threshold-sill,

In red and russet mounds. On tent and tower,
  Bold flames the sun at eve.
Hush! It is naught thou hearest but the wind,
  Who doth for Summer grieve:

The violets are long asleep;
  Pale lilies all are lying low;
The fringes of the ferns are brown:
  Wouldst go? But no! dear Summer, no!
The thorn clasps close thy feet that flee;
  The year stands weeping at thy gate:
Wilt thou not linger, Summer sweet?
  Stay yet with us! O Summer, wait!

Still dost thou hear it, sobbing over fen
  And fallow, desolate;
Still doth it echo o'er the barren moors,
  Unceasingly: Wait! wait!
CHICAGO. LULU M. W.

HER MAJESTY'S FOOTMAN.

Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The latest scrap of news in the way of Court scandal is that John Brown is out of favor. It is almost too good to be true. One's first impulse on hearing the intelligence is to exclaim, "So much the better." One's next—and the second thoughts are said to be best—to sigh out, "The report is probably an invention." Well, of all the people whom gossip has least spared, and about whom the most outrageously ridiculous stories have been circulated, there probably was never any one to equal that Scotch gilly of the Queen. He was—so ran the tale—her Majesty's keeper, she being afflicted with the same cerebral disorder as her crazy grandsire, the third George. He was the man who, by command of her Majesty, has every morning since Prince Albert's death brought up his deceased Royal Highness' shaving water, morning slippers, etc., in case they should be required,—a somewhat similar history to that which tells how Mr. Drummond, an exceedingly eccentric Member of Parliament and a religious monomaniac, now dead these twenty years or so, used to insist on always having his solitary breakfast-table laid for two, because he cherished the hallucination that some fine morning or other Jesus Christ himself would drop in to share the meal. A perfectly veracious anecdote this. But to return to John Brown. He was—so 'twas said—really her Majesty's Prime Minister, in all but the name, that is. He was—well, the Queen was thinking, at least, of parodying the well-known story of King Corphetua and the beggar maid, only, of course, reversing the sexes. He was—but positively it is no use attempting to go through all the tales, each one more wildly improbable than the other, for their name is legion. However, here are two of them which are said to be authentic, the second having been related to your correspondent by an eye-witness. Some few years ago, at the time of one of the Royal Academy exhibitions of pictures, the British public were astonished and not a little amused at a work of Landseer's which, during the three months that, as usual, the exhibition remained open to the world, hung in a very conspicuous place, namely, in the post of honor in one of the largest rooms. It represented the Queen, in the everlasting widow's weeds, seated on a pony and reading a letter. The pony's bridle was held by a Scotch gilly standing at its head. The Scotch gilly was John Brown. He, the Queen, and the pony were the chief objects in the picture. Some way off, seated on a garden seat, were two of the Princesses—Helena and Louise, if I mistake not. These, however, were quite subordinate, quite cast into literal shade in the background, eclipsed by the commonplace-looking man clad in Highland costume, and turning his back upon them. The picture, it must be confessed, was a horrid daub, for it was painted when the once great and ever celebrated Sir Edwin had grown old and feeble and his right hand was fast losing its cunning. Now for the story. It is said that the artist himself and not a few others beside tried hard to rid the picure of John Brown's presence altogether. But all in vain. The Queen would have him in, and when she will she *will*. So Sir Edwin Landseer, quite a courtier, compromised matters—and, let us hope, roiled faithful John—by painting him with his eyes cast down, as though overcome, for once, with bashful humility.

The second story exhibits the great J. B. in anything but a bashful or humble light, as indeed is not surprising, seeing that his head is said to be completely turned with the notice he has received at the hands of the "first lady of the land;" and it is this degeneracy on his part which is supposed to be the chief reason of his fall from Royal favor. One day—so goes the second tale—the Queen was present at a review of her troops at Aldershott or elsewhere (I forget the locality, but that is of no consequence). After some of the evolutions had been gone through, her Majesty desired to speak to some of the mounted commanding officers, and an aide-de-camp was dispatched to bring them up to the Royal presence. Apparently they were not so quick in their movements as the devoted Scotch gilly considered they ought to be; so his fussy officiousness rose erect in his seat, the footman's, behind the Royal barouche, and, gesticulating the while with his arms, and beckoning frantically, shouted, "Come up faster, come up faster, can't ye! The Queen wants you!" On which, by the time the officers had reined up their steeds beside Royalty's carriage, one of them, looking up at John Brown, exclaimed in a thundering voice, "You just mind your own business, and keep your own place, you d——d flunky." Whereupon the Queen turned as red as fire. Of all the people whom he knows, the Prince of Wales is said to hate John Brown the most, gets quite into a fret when his name is mentioned, rarely sets foot at Balmoral, and makes no secret of his intention, when his time comes to be King, of sending John Brown back to his native obscurity.

MONEY-LENDING IN TURKEY.

Constantinople Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

Money-changing and money-lending are the most profitable occupations here next to being Grand Vizier or a Provisional Governor. The chances of plunder and extortion in the latter are unlimited and unequaled, and rare is the case in which the retiring functionary, poor though he may have been in the first place, does not retire with overflowing coffers. There is no fixed interest for money. The Koran denounces usury, but no one hesitates to run counter to its precepts when money is needed. The Turks do not amass money. They live frugally, care little for the luxuries of life, and are satisfied if they make both ends meet. Those who are rich have made their money in office, under the favoritism of the Sultan or patrons in power. While their easily-acquired fortune lasts they lead a merry life, with a well-selected harem, an elegant *Yali* on the Bosphorus, and a spacious *Konak* in town. Their outlays in the way of presents to the dignitaries of State, to the servitors of their patrons, and in political intrigues, and dowries on their sons and daughters to marry them well, soon run them in debt. Recourse must then be had to some Armenian *Saraf* or money-broker. Notes of hand, indorsed or not, don't serve. The only sufficient security is a collateral in the shape of jewels, precious stones, plate, gold snuff-boxes incrusted with diamonds that have been received in gift from the Sultan, or some other objects of tangible value. Before the negotiation is concluded the quality of every object must be tested, the intrinsic and average selling value ascertained, and then the money is lent on such terms that there is a large chance of profit and none of loss. The discount may be 30 per cent, or 50 even, and when the loan is for a term of years the interest is rarely less than 25 per cent. Deeper and deeper the borrower gets in debt; loan follows on loan, with new collaterals pledged, until there is nothing left to give as security. Then the creditor realizes. He puts the precious articles on sale in the jewelry department of the great Bazar at Stamboul, or he sells them to a merchant there, and perhaps he gets one of the ambulatory auctioneers that frequent the *Bezestan* to cry them off to the highest bidder, as he urges his way through the crowded avenues of that mart of trade. In any event, he is sure to come out with a handsome gain, such a one as would have delighted *Shylock* himself. Never was the Bazar richer than it is now in rare, curious, and valuable jewelry, gold ornaments, swords of honor, diamonds, necklaces, and the spoils of bankrupt harems and palaces. I have dabbled a little in unset diamonds, and they are sold quite cheaply, and in carpets, but my pocket is too shallow for a speculation in the magnificent ornaments that once adorned Circassian beauties of the Imperial harems. Abdul Aziz's widows and favorites have thrown a large amount of their treasures on the market, and the late Mustapha Fazil Pasha contributed not a little to the enriching of the jewel bazar. I plead guilty to one weakness, and that is to the Oriental carpet. The Turkey carpet, as it is made in the hand-looms of Ouchak, is a fabric that in durability, wearing qualities, and softness of texture cannot be surpassed. It is made in square pieces of various dimensions, but generally of a size to cover an ordinary room. The colors are so stable that it is said a barrel of vinegar upset on it will not change a color. For wear, times seems to make no impression on it. Beneath my feet is a Turkey carpet which is at least thirty years old, and it is at this writing as fresh as the day the last thread was wove into it at Ouchak. There seems to be no fixed patterns, for I have never seen any two alike. The weaver's fancy determines the figures and arrangement of colors, and that is as fantastic as an Oriental imagination always is. The carpets are so heavy that they rest on the floor with their own weight, and need no tacks to fasten them down. As they are not secured to the floor, they are frequently taken up and dusted, and are always thus kept clean. When the staircases, as well as the rooms, are laid in these solid fleecy carpets, the house is as still as if it were uninhabited, so far as the movements of its occupants are concerned. It is a curious fact that while every thing else has declined in price, Turkey carpets hold their own in the East, one a quarter of a century old selling near on to its original cost.

A BOY'S DISEASE.

The Danbury *News* man describes, in his own peculiar vein, the phase of disease which is apt to attack boys in fine weather shortly previous to the hour of school-opening,—a disease which in maturer years takes the form of "Sunday sickness," and is characterized by its singular prevalence on the first day of the week, and the fact that it attains its greatest intensity about the time the first bells are ringing for church. The youth whom it has marked as a victim is attacked by simultaneous aches and pains in different sections of his anatomy. He moves about languidly, refuses food, and looks dejected and unhappy. As time advances towards school hour, his symptoms increase. Hope and fear conflict in his bosom as he watches the clock and speculates as to whether the time will go by without his being started off to his round of daily scholastic drudgery.

Every time he hears his mother's voice he is startled. When he sees her looking towards him, he feels his heart sink with apprehension. Finally a quarter to 9 is reached, when he should start, according to custom. One would think he had every encouragement now, but he knows that even at five minutes later he can make school by hurrying. The agony of the suspense becomes exquisite. How slowly the clock moves! The ten minutes are reached. Not a word has been said to him about school. His mother sees that he is too ill to go, and she sympathizes with him. Heaven bless her! Did ever a boy have such a good, noble mother as this? Visions of sunny fields and shady woods and running streams unfold before him, stirring the very depths of his soul, and filling his eyes with tears of gladness.

"John!"

Like a great shock the beautiful pictures fall away, and he is shot from the pinnacle of hope into the abyss of despair. There is no mistaking the voice.

"Mercy sakes! here you are not ready for school! Come, start your boots!"

"I do not feel well enough to go to school," he whines.

"I guess you ain't dying, quite," is the heartless reply; "and if you ain't at school you will be galloping over the neighborhood. Hurry, I tell you!"

"But it is almost 9 o'clock, and I'll be late," he protests, in desperation.

"Late!" she repeats, looking at the clock. "You have plenty of time; the clock is nearly a quarter of an hour fast."

Merciful heavens! A quarter of an hour fast! Bleeding at every pore of his heart, stunned by a shock which was as terrible as unexpected, he crawls inside of his jacket and under his hat, and starts on his way in a dazed manner that is pitiful to behold.

QUIPS.

The economical baby puts its toes in its mouth in order to make both ends meet.

Gen. Howard says he is right on the heels of the Indians. There is nothing very cheering about this, however. We have seen a man right on the heels of a mule, but he didn't seem to be getting much the better of the mule.—*Hawkeye.*

"What are you doing in here?" shouted the man to the tramp whom he found comfortably ensconced in his office-chair. "I didn't see a soul in 'round, and so I thought I'd——" "Didn't see a *sole*," broke in the irate proprietor; "well, you'll see one now." And he showed him one.

"Good gracious, Seth," said Mrs. Spicer, as the Caledonia Society strode along, "all plaided and plumed in tartan array," "what are those men parading with bare legs for?" "Can't say, unless it is they are not entitled to bare arms," said Spicer, as he lifted his hat to the big chief.—*Boston Bulletin.*

It is said that unmilitary men imagine that soldiers are always fighting. One of the Duke of Marlborough's Generals dining with the Lord Mayor, an Alderman who sat next to him said, "Sir, yours must be a very laborious profession." "No," replied the General, "we fight about four hours in the morning, and two or three after dinner, and then we have all the rest of the day to ourselves."

"O father, I see a surging crowd;
  Tell me what it may be;
O hath another draft-riot
  Broken out in our fair citie?"

"Calm thee, calm thee, thou foolish child;
  No war, no riot there;
'Tis only a bobtail car's been stopped
  Till some one pays his fare."
—*New York World.*

"There is not," wrote the editor of the Deadwood *Daily Champion*, "a quieter, more peaceful, well-regulated, and orderly community in the whole Western country." And then, as the office-boy entered to say that somebody wanted to see him, he took his bowie between his teeth, put a Colt's new pattern seven-shooter on the desk in front of him, and said: "Jim, get out another coffin,—plain pine one, this time,—and let the son of a gun in!"—*Puck.*

KISS-STEALING.

Philadelphia Times.

The other day, in the Common Pleas of Luzerne County, a case of kiss-stealing, of particularly atrocious character, was developed. Mr. William Dobson, a jolly Englishman, who goes about dropping his h's and picking up kisses indiscriminately, was the ferocious offender in this instance. William, as he related to the Court, was walking along singing, "What Shall the 'Arvest Be," when his vocal notes, wafted upon the air of the fair September night, became entangled and pleasantly mixed up with like vocal notes coming from the vicinity of a garden-fence where Miss Mary Heller was standing, and, singularly enough, also singing, "What Shall the 'Arvest Be." It was a very natural thing at such a moment for William to call out, "Hello, Mary, are that you?" Mary, regardless of his atrocious treatment of the English language, answered truthfully, "it be." William then approached the fence, and Mary told him that she was all alone, as her father had gone to class-meeting. It seems to have occurred to the bold William that this was a good time to seize Mary, pull her over the fence, and kiss her, and all the testimony in the case, including William's, goes to show that this is exactly what he did. This act was so surprising to Mary that she had not the power to say a word or to make an outcry, and a sister, who was in another part of garden, knew of the fearful outrage only by hearing "something that sounded like a kiss," presuming, of course, that she knew a kiss when she heard one. William was rather reluctant to confess that he had pulled the young lady over the fence, because that was hardly the thing to do under any circumstances, but he confidently notified the Judge that "Satan got the best of me, and I kissed 'er right on the mouth. I found out 'What will the 'arvest be?' and I think she was a heavy prey." It may be remarked by some as a little singular that Mary did not recover her speech or fight powers until William had gone, but it is probable that few, if any, young women would have done any better after being pulled over a fence. As William had but half the fun, while Mary had the other half, the Judge concluded, like a modern Solomon, that everybody should be acquitted and they must divide the costs as they had done the kisses—between them.

NO ENTERPRISE THERE.

Detroit Free Press.

A Detroit merchant, whose clerks take a customer's money and walk to the desk and cry out, for instance, "Fifteen from fifty," instead of putting the figures down and silently passing up a piece of paper, employed a young man the other day who seemed to have every requisite necessary for the position. If the young man thought so too he also argued that he could improve on some things. He followed the routine manner of passing up his cash for half a day, but at his first sale after dinner he handed in a quarter and called out: "Take twenty-three cents from a possible twenty-five!" The merchant didn't have the enterprise to appreciate the innovation, and the clerk at once discovered that all his Creedmoor practice had been time thrown away.

ALCOHOL FROM THE AFRICAN CACTUS.

Chambers' Journal.

Alcohol, as we know, can be distilled from almost anything; but Apothecary-Major Ballard, of the Cherchell Hospital, in Algeria, deserves some notice for finding out that Barbary figs, so called, will yield it in profusion and of excellent quality. The stoniest tracts of North Africa are indeed dappled with the flaming red blossoms of the prickly pear or cactus, and the fruit, guarded by its thorny envelope, can be had for the gathering. One ton and a half of these wild figs will give about sixteen gallons of colorless alcohol, at eighty-five degrees, and with a kirschwasser flavor. The same weight of beetroot yields but fifteen gallons of the far weaker spirit in common commercial demand; while beetroot, an exhausting crop, can only be grown on the best and most highly-cultivated land.

TEMPERANCE AT ROCKFORD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 4.—Will you give me space in your paper to fairly state the temperance question as it is in our city to-day? The statements which I shall make being in reply to letters received by me since your issue of the 1st,—which, by the way, I have not seen,—my article, therefore, will have no especial reference to the correspondence from our city. I will take one letter, which is a sample of the others, and reply to its questions, as they cover the ground.

Is the prohibitory policy in Rockford a complete failure, resulting in a great increase of drunkenness and disorder?

ANSWER.—We have not a prohibitory policy in Rockford, and have not had. We have a city law framed by the liquor interest, which has been in operation for a term of years. This law provides for certain penalties, provided liquor is sold in any manner not provided for by this law; it further provides that a liquor-seller must have a license, if he legally sells by the glass. The best we could do as temperance people at present was to ask that no licenses be given. This was made the issue at the election of Mayor and Aldermen in the spring of 1876, and the Mayor and four Aldermen were elected on the no-license ticket. Now please take notice: All they could do under the existing law was to refuse licenses,—not at all to prohibit. If, in the face of the refusal to license, the saloon-keeper should go on and sell and could stand his fines and penalties, he could keep on selling, and there is nothing to prevent. Money was furnished to help them in this matter, and the saloons made a defiant stand against the established law of the city; yet, this being the fact, under the faithful and judicious management of Mayor Rhoads, the result was satisfactory to all the friends of the cause of temperance. The fact was proved beyond dispute that less liquor was sold and drank, and that there was a very great decrease in the percentage of drunkenness during the initial year under a no-license policy, and better order in every respect.

Have there been more arrests, increasing from tens to hundreds, on a fair comparison?

ANSWER.—In the municipal year 1875-'76 there were 77 arrests for drunkenness, this being under the then license policy. In the municipal year 1876-'77—the first of the no-license policy—there were 78 arrests, and every honest man will readily see the ground of judgment in this matter. A public display was made during this year of every drunken man that the assumption might be established that more drunken men were seen under no license.

What do temperance people say as to the present state of the reform,—how, in fact, is the Mayor?

ANSWER.—This will of necessity take us back a few months to the election. By methods known to politicians, at the time of the last election a ticket called "The People's Ticket" was forged and put into the field in opposition to the square no license, with Mayor Rhoads for re-election. The man called to the head of this ticket was believed to be a temperance man by many people, and, I presume, no person would to-day say anything against the private or business character of Mayor Ferguson, or really call him a liquor man. This ticket did the work expected of it,—divided the temperance vote, so that the Council stood a majority of Aldermen for no license, and an untried, unpledged Mayor. Matters ran along. Applications for licenses were presented to the Council, and referred to the Committee on Licenses, two of whom were license men, one no license. Up to this time we have been running under an equivocal policy. No one knew what it was, it had not been declared, and the result is anything but satisfactory to the lovers of law and order, and is no credit to the Executive of our city. I am not able to give statistics, but will do so in another article, in a day or two, if you will give me the space.

We are not under prohibition or even no license, as far as the Executive of the municipality is concerned, but we have a disposition now as temperance people to hold judgment until the Executive may have time to adjust matters to the will of the Council as expressed by their vote last week, and we wait in hopes,

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.

The Hoe Folding Machine.

When Gen. Grant was visiting Glasgow, Scotland, last month, he was invited to visit the office of the Glasgow *Herald* with several well-known citizens. The *Herald*, in giving an account of Gen. Grant's visit, says: "It was perhaps natural that Gen. Grant, as belonging to a country which is distinguished for mechanical invention, should feel specially interested in the machine rooms. As it happened, too, we were able to show him the latest achievement in American mechanics as applied to the printing press, in the form of a new machine which had been constructed by Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York, for printing the *Herald* and *Evening Times*. This machine, the first of the kind that has ever been made, incorporates all the most recent improvements introduced by Messrs. Hoe & Co. The most important of these, and one which will be appreciated by newspaper readers, is an arrangement by which the machine, besides printing from the web, cutting, and folding the *Evening Times*, also prints and folds the largest size of the *Herald*, and at the same time cuts the pages so that the reader is spared the trouble of folding back his paper, or cutting it, in order to get at the contents on the inside pages. In other words, the leaves of the paper fold over like those of a book. This is effected by the addition of a second knife on the cutting cylinder. In printing the *Herald*, when the paper leaves the printing cylinders it passes between cutting cylinders, by means of which, besides being disjoined from the web, the sheet is cut in two. The first half is taken along tapes and runs around another cylinder, and, by the time it has made the revolution, it is met by the second half of the sheet, both passing on together to the folding-cylinder. In the production of the *Evening Times*, the collecting-cylinder, which delays the first half sheet of the *Herald*, is, of course, not required, and the single sheet of the *Times* passes over this cylinder on to the folding-cylinder, where it receives three folds, and whence it issues in a form convenient for distribution. The machine is altogether an interesting piece of mechanism. It stands less than five feet high, and is very compact, and in this respect forms a striking contrast to the old ponderous machines.

When Gen. Grant and his party arrived the stereotypers were in all the bustle of preparing for the new machine the special edition of the *Times* containing a report of the interesting ceremonial in the City-Hall, and here it may be mentioned that the General was handed a printed record of the whole proceedings within half an hour after the assemblage dispersed. The machine having just been completed, Gen. Grant readily accepted the invitation to set it in motion for the first time. He drew the lever which sets its complicated mechanism in harmonious action, and the machine, at once responding to the touch, ran as quietly and effectively as if it had been in operation for years. The *Evening Times* was thereafter printed, and pitched out in bundles of a dozen each, at the rate of 25,000 copies per hour. In the course of next week we shall show visitors this machine at work. On leaving the *Herald* buildings the General and his party were again cheered by the crowd, who had patiently awaited their coming in front of our office.

CHICAGO.

The Impressions of Mr. William Black, Novelist.

The characters who figure in Mr. William Black's new novel of "Green Pastures and Piccadilly" have reached Chicago on their winding way from New York to the Rocky Mountains. Their impressions of the city are thus set forth by their chronicler:

We were full of curiosity about this wonderful city that had sprung up like Jonah's gourd; and as we drove through its busy thoroughfares,—the huge blocks of buildings looking like the best parts of Glasgow indefinitely extended,—and as we saw the smoky sky over our head streaked in every direction with a black, rectangular spider's web of telegraphic wires,—and as we caught glimpses at the end of the long thoroughfares of the tall masts of ships—we knew that we had indeed reached the great commercial capital of the far West. And, indeed, we very speedily found that the genius of this big, eager, ostentatious place was too strong for us. We began to revel in the sumptuousness of the vast and garishly-furnished hotels; we wanted more gilding, more marble, more gaudy coloring of acanthus leaves. A wild desire possessed us to purchase on speculation all the empty lots available; we would cover every frontage foot with gold, and laugh at all the assessments that were ever levied. Look at this spacious park on the south side of the town; shall we not have a mansion here more gorgeous than the mind of man can conceive, with horses to shoot along these wide drives like a flash of lightning? We began to entertain a sort of contempt for the people living on the north side of the town. It was hinted to us that they gave themselves airs. They read books and talked criticism. They held aloof from ordinary society, looked on a prominent civic official as a mere shyster, and would have nothing to do with a system of local government controlled by 30,000 bummers, loafers, and bead-beats. Now we condemned this false pride. We gloried in our commercial enterprise. We wanted to astound the world. Culture? This was what we thought about culture: "It is with a still more sincere regret that the friends of a manly, vigorous, self-supporting and self-dependent people, fitted for the exercise of political liberty, see that the branches of culture called blacksmithing, corn-growing, carpentering, millinery, bread-making, etc., are not included in the course of studies prescribed for the Chicago public schools. Society is vastly more concerned in the induction of its youthful members into these branches of culture than it is in teaching them to bawl harmoniously and beat the hewgag melodiously." Yes, indeed. Confound their hewgags, and all other relics of an effete civilization! And again: "This city, and every other American city, is crowded with young persons of both sexes that have been 'cultured' by a vicious and false public school system in music, drawing, and other fanciful and fashionable but practically useless arts, but that are actually incapable, by reason of their gross ignorance, of earning an honest living. They have acquired, under some well-paid 'professor' (who has bamboozled himself into the erroneous belief that he and his profession are necessary to the existence of society) some smattering of 'musical culture,' pencil-sketching, etc., but of the practical arts and sciences of living and getting a living, they are more profoundly ignorant than South-African Hottentots." What would our friends on the North Side say to that?

"Bell," said the Lieutenant, as we were driving through this spacious southern park, in the clear light of the afternoon, "I suppose that we shall be allowed to come up here occasionally from the ranch—what do you say?—for a frolic, and for to spend a little money? I would like to have one of these little traps—it is like the ghost of a trap—*he!* look at that fellow now!"

We looked at him as well as we could; but he had flashed by before we could quite make out what he was sitting on. In fact, there was nothing visible of the vehicle but two large and phantom wheels and a shaft like a prolonged spider's leg; while the driver, with his hands stretched forward and his feet shot out before him, and therefore almost bent double, was, according to all appearance, clinging on, as if for dear life, to the horse's tail.

"It would be very fine to go whizzing through the air like that, and very good exercise for the arms, too——"

"But where should I be!" asked his wife, with some indignation. Certainly a vehicle that seemed to have no inside at all—that appeared to be the mere simulacrum of a vehicle—could not very well contain two.

"Where would you be?" said the Lieutenant, innocently. "It is Chicago. You would be divorced."

. . . .

Indeed, she was not at all sorry; and from that moment she began to take quite a new view of Chicago. There could be no doubt that this person of High-Church proclivities, who liked to surrender her mind to all manner of mysteriously-exalted moods, had from the very first regarded this huge dollar-getting hive with a certain gentle and unexpressed scorn. What was that she had been hinting about a person being able to carry about with him a sort of moral atmosphere to keep him free from outside influence, and that the mere recollection of the verse of a song would sometimes suffice? Lady Sylvia and she had been talking of some of Gounod's music. Were we to conclude, then, that as she wandered through this mighty city, with its tramways, and harbors, and telegraphs, and elevators, that she exorcised the demon of money-getting by humming to herself, "Ring on, sweet angelus!" As she passed through the Babel of price-quoters in the central hall of the hotel, it was no echo of their talk that got into her brain, but quite a different echo.

On the morning after she had dispatched her letter to Balfour, she entered into the business of sight-seeing with quite a new spirit. She declared that Chicago, for a great city, must be a delightful place to live in. Away from the neighborhood of the manufactories the air was singularly pure and clear. Then there were continual cool winds coming in from the lake to temper the summer heat. Had anybody ever seen grass more green than that in the vast projected park on the southern side, which would in time become one of the most noble parks in the world? She considered that the park on the northern side was beautifully laid out, and that the glimpses of Lake Michigan which one got through the trees were delightful. She greatly admired the combination of red sandstone and slightly yellowed marble which formed the fronts of the charming villas in those pretty gardens; and as for drives,—well, she thought the chief part of the population of Chicago must live on wheels. It was so rare to find this august lady in so generous and enthusiastic a mood that we all began to admire Chicago; and quite envied our relative the ranch-woman in that she would be able to forsake her savage wilderness from time to time for this centre of the arts and civilization.

We reveled in all the luxuries of a great city, while as yet these were possible to us. We went to theatres, concerts, picture exhibitions. We drove out to the park in the afternoon to hear the band play. We purchased knickknacks for friends at home—just as if we had been a party of tourists.

"Come," said our German ex-Lieutenant on the final day of our stay there, "this is our last great town, is it not? before we go way to the swamps, and the prairies, and to the bowie-knives. Shall we not dress for dinner? And I propose that our dinner is at 8. And we will drink a glass of wine to the prosperity of this town."

The women would not hear of this proposal in its entirety; for as we had to start by train about 11 at night, they did not relish the notion of pulling out all their finery and putting it back again in a hurry. But we dined at 8 all the same; and we did not fail to drink a glass of wine to the prosperity of that fine town. Long before midnight we were all fast asleep in snug berths, the train whirling us on through the darkness toward the country of the Mississippi.

CURRENT OPINION.

Simon Cameron fairly howled when he read of Grant's going to see the birthplace of that "d—n literary feller," William Shakspeare. "I didn't think he would do such a thing," said Simon.—*Boston Herald (Ind.).*

The sound sense of thousands of clear-headed business men, who believe in a specie basis, has come to regard forced resumption as a monstrous evil, while they cannot and will not even consider the theories of the Kelley and the Cary school.—*Nashville (Tenn.) American (Dem.).*

A letter from Robert E. Lee, written in Texas, Feb. 19, 1861, just before he left the army, has just been published. The following is the only notable paragraph: "And now, having closed my business, I will say how sad I felt today, under the circumstances, at leaving San Antonio, *especially as I am unable to see a single good that will result from the step taken by the State;* but, as it has been permitted by a kind Providence, I hope it will eventuate in her ultimate benefit."

If the performances at Rochester were such as to arouse indignation, the exhibition at Albany certainly must excite disgust. Respectable citizens who, now that old questions are settled and new questions are coming up, find themselves drifting back into the Democratic party, are mortified at the spectacle of a State Convention which, in rude and disorderly behavior, fairly rivals a district caucus in the worst days of the worst ward of this city. If they turn from the manners of the Convention to its result they feel scarcely less humiliation. That result is a substantial triumph for Tammany Hall; and the first question which confronts independent Democrats is, Shall Tammany Hall rule the State?—*New York Evening Post (Rep.).*

The unholy alliance between Tammany and the Canal Ring carried everything before it in the Democratic Convention yesterday. No consideration was shown to the anti-Tammany delegation from this city. It was, in a metaphorical sense, kicked and cuffed out of the Convention, and the door slammed in its face. Having driven off the Morrissey faction, Mr. John Kelly proceeded to make short work of the old ticket and its supporters. All the driftwood came over to the winning side, and the Tammany Sachem found that he had nearly two-thirds of the Convention at his back. His followers comprised a motley throng of canal-thieves, municipal ringsters, and legislative jobbers, with a sprinkling of respectable delegates with grievances against ex-Gov. Tilden, which they wanted to pay off on his former lieutenants, or with grievances against those lieutenants themselves, and a large admixture of stupid rural Democrats eager to be counted in with the victorious party. The friends of the old ticket, comprising most of the Tilden reform element, made a spirited fight to the very last, contesting every place on the ticket except that of Comptroller, over which there was no controversy, and coming out of the disastrous struggle with the credit of pluckily resisting an overwhelming reactionary movement. Very little wisdom was shown by the victors.—*New York Tribune (Rep.).*

The Congress of 1869, elected by fraud and force, and contrary to the unanimous wish of the people, as expressed in the platform of both parties in the election of the year previous, repudiate that contract, and create a new one making the 5.20 bonds payable in coin. The people are bound neither by equity nor morals to observe this new contract. They should follow the example of Georgia, repudiate the act of 1869, and restore the original contract making the bonds payable in greenbacks. Bondholders should be forced to accept this kind of payment of the debt, or receive nothing. An act of Congress alone will not be sufficient. Let the Constitution be amended prohibiting the payment of the Government debt in any other kind of money than that in which the debt was originally credited.—*Evansville (Ind.) Courier (Dem.).*

The Chairman of the Iowa Democratic State Convention declared that Mr. Tilden "must be vindicated by nomination in 1880," and was applauded for his utterance. As a compliment to the Chairman, that was very proper; but it is really absurd to talk about putting Mr. Tilden up a second time, and on this subject the South will have a word or two to say. The State of New York gave us Seymour, Greeley, and Tilden as our candidates, and in each case we were told that the influence of the Empire State would secure a Democratic President. In each case, however, we found this an empty promise. Such a man as Mr. Tilden is not fit to stand at the head of the Democratic masses. He has had his turn. His State has had three consecutive nominations, and it is mere folly to talk of putting him up again. The South has been doing the hewing of wood and drawing of water long enough, and in 1880 she will have something to say about the man to be nominated.—*Norfolk (Va.) Landmark (Dem.).*

And now there is a turn in the political kaleidoscope at Albany, and Tammany appears as master of the situation. This was accomplished by organization and forethought. Tammany has the advantage of the hearty co-operation of the old Canal Ring, which includes in its numbers some of the most astute politicians in the State. Jarvis Lord and company have been in the habit of manipulating the Conventions of both parties and the Legislatures for many years, and the alliance has been fortunate for Tammany, which did not bring much brains to the conflict, and was notable only for its lungs and voting power. The way the Committee on Credentials was made up was a stroke of real genius. Tammany, by demanding that each uncontested delegation should choose its own member of the Committee on Credentials, threw out Kings County and other counties which would have voted against Tammany Hall. It is not Kelly who is master of the situation, but the powerful Canal Ring, which includes among its friends conspicuous members of the Court of Appeals.—*New York Graphic (Rep.).*

At Toledo, we believe it was, Judge West and Gen. George A. Sheridan were appointed to speak together. It was one of Judge West's bad nights. He was not feeling strong, and, as Sheridan was a rattling speaker, it was the determination to give the night to him. The Chairman of the meeting, therefore, according to the understanding, opened by stating that Judge West was "feeble," and could occupy but a few minutes. The Judge opened at five minutes before 8, and became so absorbed with the iniquities of the Democratic party and the beauties of the Republicans that he knew nothing of the flight of time, and closed with a dazzling peroration at nine minutes past 11 o'clock,—occupying only three hours and sixteen minutes. Sheridan came forward, and said that he was "somewhat feeble" himself, but he did not think they required to hear from more than one sickly man in one evening. The audience roared themselves out of the hall.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

One of the gravest errors into which a Republican Convention could have fallen was to denounce the order of the President forbidding the Federal officeholders from actively interfering in partisan politics as an encroachment on their rights. The complete fallacy of this position is understood by every intelligent person who knows anything about politics throughout the country. The Boston *Advertiser*, which is a stanch Republican paper, points out that the order of the President is in reality a proclamation of emancipation for the officeholders, and releases them from what has long been practically a despotism of the most humiliating character. Their responsibility in political matters is no longer to Senator Conkling or to the Congressman to whom their appointment may have been due, but solely to their own conscience. Formerly it was tacitly understood that tenure of office depended on fidelity to those who controlled patronage. The President's order, in effect, declares that the officials not only need not, but shall not, do the work of their political patrons.—*New York Times (Rep.).*

MICHIGAN FAIRS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 6.—The Central Michigan Fair has just closed a successful exposition on its grounds south of this city. The entries numbered 2,500, against 2,200 last year. The exhibition of cattle and horses was not equal to the previous one; but otherwise the comparison was favorable. The wedding-prizes and baby-show attracted an immense crowd. For wedding, Mr. R. R. Stephens and Miss Annie Galloway, of Perry, Shiawassee County, took first money, and Mr. Hammond and lady the second prize; and, in the baby-show, Mrs. Willard Campbell, of Grand Ledge, got the first, and Mrs. Henry Smith, of Lansing, the second premium. The prize-wedding last year contributed to the baby-show this year. Mr. Chandler's address was replete with practical points in farming, especially as relates to stock, with which the ex-Secretary is familiar.

The County Fairs of Ingham, Eaton, Shiawassee, Clinton, Genesee, and Livingston have all been held, and all have been successful, both in entries and attendance.

THAT "FLOWER"-POEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—In THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday, "Reader, But No Poet," did the *Inland Magazine* great injustice by committing a serious blunder; and, for disinterested justice, I ask space. "Flowers," as published by the *Inland*, is taken from Horace Smith's beautiful poem, "Hymn to the Flowers," and was never written by Longfellow, as "Reader" asserts. The *Inland* was simply guilty of a typographical error in the initial only.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Pardon my intruding again, but I desire to say that my Book of Poems edited by Mrs. S. J. Thayer, in 1850, gives the Flower-Poem to Longfellow. Who is right and who is wrong, I do not care, as it is proved that J. Smith, in the *Inland Monthly*, did not write them.

READER, BUT NO POET.

MICHIGAN STATE LANDS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 6.—During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 last, lands were sold by the State as follows:

	Acres.	Amount.
Primary-school	6,356.27	$25,465.08
Agricultural-College	1,834.75	5,504.25
University	40.00	980.00
State-building (Lansing lots)	....	148.80
Salt-spring	80.00	320.00
Asset	507.95	4,472.04
Swamp land for cash	5,027.80	5,916.97
Swamp land for scrip	31,103.46	45,160.91
Total	44,950.23	$87,968.05

Patented under the Homestead act, 5,885.49 acres of swamp land; licenses issued to settlers, 26,445.19 acres. The sales have decreased from $257,786.51 in 1874 to $87,968.05 in 1877.

A Wild Texan.

Dallas (Tex.) Herald.

He was a wild Texan, just from the frontier, and had boarded the train at Fort Worth for Dallas. It was his first ride on the "kers," and as the conductor reached in his hip-pocket for his punch, the sharp eye of Texas caught a glimpse of its polished handle, and quick as thought he leveled a navy six on that conductor, saying, "Put 'er up, or I'll blow daylight through you. No man can get the drop on me."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.
ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MAKE of pleasure and business buggies; also, elegant rockaways, coupes, phaetons, etc., and the celebrated Abbot, Downing & Co., Concord, N. H., express-work at very reasonable prices. We also have a large lot of first-class second-hand work, consisting of top and open buggies, phaetons, platform wagons, etc., that we will close out very cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FAMILY CARRIAGES and phaeton buggies at H. J. EDWARDS', 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ICE—200 TONS. INQUIRE OF J. ABBOTT, Morris, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSES ON THE CORNER OF Jackson-st. and Hamilton-av. at $2,500 each. Brick houses on the corner of Adams-st. and Hamilton-av., also cottage and lot on Hoyne-av. These houses are in a good neighborhood, and are very cheap. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots at Hinsdale; highest land and cheapest of any suburb of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST grain and stock farms in the State of Illinois, 90 miles from Chicago, consisting of 322½ acres; said farm is of a rich sandy loam, sufficiently rolling to carry off all surplus water, with good buildings, and everything in the very best condition; this property will be sold on easy terms, with or without stock, crops, and farming utensils; or would exchange for a place of 60 or 80 acres near the city. N. B.—Near the buildings is a never-failing flowing well. For further information address K 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH TO GO INTO country. Apply to MINER T. AMES CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—WE WILL GIVE STEADY WORK TO 25 more coal miners than we have at Minonk, Ill.; no strike or trouble of any kind. MINER T. AMES & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF boot and shoe factory. Call Monday forenoon, 125 State-st., Room 14.

WANTED—TINSMITH AND STOVE BLACKERS at ISAAC W. BANGS & CO., 215 State-st.

WANTED—EIGHT TO TEN GOOD SANDSTONE quarrymen. Apply to-day at southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Harrison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, restaurants, and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, 100 MEN FOR levee work, 50 for packing cotton, 100 for work in the city, 150 for Government work in Southern Illinois, 20 for pineries, also farm and section hands. Low fare for laborers South. Apply early Monday morning at 258 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW FAST-selling goods; largest assortment and best terms. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND WRITER AS CORrespondent; state experience, age, salary wanted, and where interview can be had: must bring good references as to character. Address N 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR A first-class wholesale liquor house; must be familiar with the trade, and have experience in the Northwestern States, especially Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa; one who speaks German and can furnish good references preferred. Address R 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND LADIES TO SELL MY NEW water pen, chromos, needles, photographs, views, pencils, jewelry, watches, etc., embracing everything in the novelty, notion, chromo, and jewelry line; the largest and cheapest house in the world. Call or send for my illustrated catalogue. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MEDICAL STUdent wants work during the evening. T 27, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework or to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 146 West Division-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN HONEST GIRL WOULD like to get several gents' rooms to take care of. Can give good reference. Address Miss ELLEN ARCHER, Rush-st. Laundry.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION BY A Scotch lady, to lady about to travel or otherwise. Address Box 119, Cedar Falls, Ia.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT houses in Chicago; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; billiard-room, furnace, and coal-room, vegetable cellar, laundry, and drying room in basement. Be sure and see them before you rent: Nos. 827 Monroe, 118 Oakley, and 401 Warren-av. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, first-class in finish, No. 707 Adams-st.; cheap to right party. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 970 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., near Western-av., 14 rooms, suitable for one or two families. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — HOUSES—NO. 927 MONROE-ST., 118 Oakley-st., 401 Warren-av.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; laundry, drying and furnace-room, large vegetable cellar, billiard-room, etc., in the basement. Don't fail to see them before you rent. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS PARTY, fine new marble-front house 217 Ashland-av. Apply at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS IN THOMPSON BLOCK, West Madison-st.; modern improvements; suitable for housekeeping; rent low. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON-ST., Thompson's Block, 25x70, opposite Carson, Pirie & Co.'s, business centre of the West Side, suitable for any first-class business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES 481 SOUTH CLARK-ST. AND 122 West Taylor-st.; dwellings 87 Hoyne-st. and 47 State-st., second floor; also stores, dwellings offices and sleeping-rooms in various parts of the city, by JAMES M. MARSHALL, House-Renting Agency, 91 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE 152 FIFTH-AV., CONNECTED with third and fourth floors, 60x80 feet; lighted on three sides; splendid location and light for manufacturing in the lofts, and small store-room on first floor; will rent separate or together. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CORNER MONROE AND MARKET-sts., store, basement, fourth and fifth floors, 50x98 feet; best location in wholesale dry-goods quarter; possession now. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife with no children, two rooms furnished for housekeeping, within 15 blocks of Wells-st. Depot; respectable locality, rent low. Address to-day, T 28, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXCURSION TO MORRIS COUNTY, KANSAS, in the celebrated Neosho Valley, will leave Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 10:30 a. m. Persons wishing a home in the best and most beautiful part of Kansas are invited to write to or call at the office of the M. K. & T. R. R., 101 Clark-st., for tickets and further information.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st., Chicago. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS BUTCHER shop, with slaughter-house, horse and wagon, and fixtures, complete, or a partner taken with $200 or $300; a good chance, as there is but one butcher-shop in town. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at hardware store of W. A. Hart or to MICHAEL BAKER, Butcher, Wenona, Marshall County, Ill.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LAUNDRY; trade A No. 1; rent low; this is as good a chance as has ever been offered. Address K 12, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STOCK OF MILLINERY goods and store-fixtures; must be sold on account of other business. 83 East Kinzie-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-st., one block from Exposition—Good rooms and board $1.50 per day; liberal reduction to persons staying a week or more.

SHELDON COURT HOTEL—503 AND 505 WEST Madison-st. Pleasant rooms. Table first-class. Terms moderate.

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AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess; is fully competent to teach French, German, music, and the usual English studies; best references. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.—Ample facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; liberal advances at legal rates; free insurance; safety vaults for valuable goods.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault. "The Shaughraun." Mesdames Don, Stoneall, etc.; Messrs. Boucicault, Leacock, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Lingards. "La Tentation." Mesdames Lingard, Varian, etc.; Messrs. Lingard, Hardie, etc.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Grizzly Adams." Specialty Olio.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Haverly's Minstrels. Messrs. Thatcher, Ryman, Cushman, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. "Baba." Mesdames Howitt, Bonfanti, etc.; Messrs. Fitzgerald, Vincent, etc.

Coliseum.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. "Cap, the News-Girl." Variety performance.

Inter-State Exposition.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Exhibition of Industry and Art. Day and evening.

Base-Ball Park.
State street, corner of Twenty-third. Exhibition game between the Louisville and Chicago Clubs at 3:15 p. m.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active Saturday and irregular. Mess pork closed 10@25c per brl lower, at $14.75 cash, and $12.87½@12.90 for January. Lard closed steady, at $8.65 per 100 lbs cash and $8.30@8.32½ for January. Meats were firm, at 6¼c per lb for loose shoulders and 8c for do short ribs. Lake freights were less active and firmer, at 6c for wheat to Buffalo. Highwines were unchanged, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat closed 1¼c higher, at $1.09¼ for October and $1.07¼ for November. Corn closed quiet, at 42¼c cash and 42¼c for November. Oats closed ⅛@¼c lower, at 22¼c cash and 23¼c for November. Rye was steady at 53¼c. Barley closed 1c lower, at 60@60¼c cash and 62c for November. Hogs were irregular at $5.15@6.00. Cattle were steady at $2.50@5.25, and sheep dull at $2.75@4.50. There was inspected into store in this city yesterday 479 cars wheat, 316 cars and 28,400 bu corn, 71 oats, cars 17 cars rye, and 126 cars barley. Total (1,009 cars), 414,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $102.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

In New York on Saturday the greenback represented 97⅜@97½ cents on the dollar.

An incomplete job of cremation was yesterday accomplished at Toronto, where 1,400 ready-made but tenantless coffins were destroyed by a fire which an incendiary is supposed to have set in a large establishment devoted to the manufacture of burial-cases.

An unusually interesting collection of religious matter is given in the paper this morning,—including a lecture on "Conscience," recently delivered at Tremont Temple, Boston, by the Rev. JOSEPH COOK; a sermon by Prof. SWING on "Nature's Kindness"; the laying of the corner-stone of St. John's Church, a new Roman-Catholic edifice, to be erected on the corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, in this city; the ordination by Bishop CHENEY of a new Presbyter of the Reformed Episcopal Church; Harvest-Home services at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church at Hyde Park.

Among the items of news and gossip incident to the scramble to secure votes for the Speakership, and illustrative of the extraordinary electioneering methods employed, it is reported that the opponents of MILTON SAYLER have raked up an old letter in which he declares his hostility to the payment of any of the Rebel war-claims. More extraordinary still, it is said the friends of Mr. SAYLER are apologizing for him on account of the letter, asserting that it was written for campaign purposes only, and that their candidate is now in a different frame of mind on the subject of the Rebel claims. Mr. SAYLER's chances for the Speakership, judging from present indications, are not so flattering as to make his views on this question a matter of serious apprehension, but it is to be hoped, on account of his personal honor, that his zealous friends are making use, "for campaign purposes only," of this kind of argument to influence the votes of Southern members, and that it is being done without his authority.

The losses of the Russians since the war commenced have been positively fearful, and help to explain how an army that looked so large on paper dwindles away when it appears in reality. The Bucharest correspondent of the New York *Times* says that before their passage of the Danube they had 7,000 sick in the hospitals and 5,000 were sent back to Russia. At the crossing at Braila and the engagement at Matchin 1,200 were lost. Gen. ZIMMERMAN has lost 1,000 in the Dobrudscha by battle, and has invalided 8,000 back to Russia. The repulsed passages at Oltenitza and Glamunda cost 2,000; Simnitza and Sistova, 1,400; Biela, 1,500; Rustchuk and Rasgrad, 3,000; the march to Tirnova and the crossing of the Balkans, 2,000; Gen. GOURKO's retreat, 7,800; Nikopolis, 2,400; the first and second battles of Plevna, at least 25,000; the repulse at Lovatz, 1,800. In addition to these, there have been heavy losses at Shipka, Karahassan, and Kara Lom, the extent of which is not known. Add to these 10,000 who have been sent home sick and the number of deaths in hospital, and it is probable at least 100,000 men have been rendered *hors de combat* since the war commenced. The Russians have lost two full army corps in number, and have not yet gained an important victory.

Information is at hand of an important engagement between the forces under command of Col. MILES and JOSEPH's warriors. The battle was fought on the 30th of September, near the Bear-Paw Mountains, and resulted in a victory for the soldiers. It appears that the treacherous JOSEPH had held out assurances of his intention to surrender to Col. MILES, but only for the purpose of gaining time, and to enable him to receive reinforcements from SITTING BULL's party, which is believed to be somewhere in the vicinity, the design being to effect a junction with JOSEPH. Convinced of the danger of such a result, Col. MILES determined to give the savages no time to unite the two bodies, but surprised and attacked the camp of the Nez Perces, killing seventeen, including five Chiefs, among whom were JOSEPH's brother and LOOKING-GLASS, wounding forty, and capturing 600 ponies. The loss to the troops in the first day's fight was considerable, the Indians showing a degree of desperation never before witnessed by Col. MILES. The latter hesitated to follow up his victory and attempt to carry the Indian camp by assault, knowing that such a movement would entail loss of his men which he could not afford. He claims, however, to have cooped the hostiles in a ravine, and to be able to hold them until the arrival of Gen. STURGIS with reinforcements.

If GAMBETTA's speech at Lille, in which his most radical utterance was the declaration that MACMAHON must either submit to the popular will or resign, could be construed into a political offense so grave as to be punishable with imprisonment and disfranchisement, it will be interesting to know what will be the action of the Government in reference to the manifesto just issued to the electors of the Twentieth Arrondissement of Paris. In this manifesto GAMBETTA throws off all reserve, and in bold, unequivocal language denounces the maneuvres of the Government against freedom, and predicts that France will spurn both the knaves and the partisans of violence—the "Royalists, Cæsarists, and Clericals,"—leaving MACMAHON "no alternative but to submit or resign." Coming but six days before the election, and being spread broadcast throughout the nation, it is impossible to forecast the result of this defiant challenge. The French journals are of course divided in opinion on the subject, the Republican papers warmly commending the manifesto, while the Conservative organs censure it, and apprehend that its effect will be to precipitate the real crisis so long expected. The Government has ordered the prosecution of GAMBETTA, and it remains to be seen with what temper the Republicans of France will receive this second infringement upon the right of free speech.

It is a fortunate thing for the community that the Communists held their Convention at so early a day. They have exposed their hand by nominating the blatant leaders for the important offices,—PARSONS, MCAULIFFE, and VAN PATTEN all having places assigned them on the ticket, and being supplemented by active sympathizers. All the notorious Communists are up for places, and the work of the Convention in putting them forward has deprived the combination of all title to respect, and completely destroyed any influence it might have exerted on the local election if the actual workingmen of Cook County had associated to run an independent ticket of good character. The attempt of the VAN PATTENS, MCAULIFFES, and PARSONS, and all that class of demagogues, to use the workingmen as a means to their personal advancement, may now be set down as a foregone failure, and unworthy of any more apprehension or attention. The Communist Convention was also useful in disposing of a couple of Democratic candidates,—O'HARA for Treasurer and LIEB for County Clerk,—whose friends sought their nomination at the hands of the Communists. While the Communists repudiated them, the attempt was made all the same; and, now that the Communists have placed themselves in such utter contempt, the Democrats will probably not care to take up any candidates who sought to affiliate with them. If the Democrats cling to the LIEB-O'HARA combination in spite of this *faux pas*, the people will take care not to elect any men who were willing to make common cause with the PARSONS-MCAULIFFE-VAN PATTEN crowd.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

That fire-eating, unreconstructed, and somewhat blatherskite sheet, the *Mercury*, published at Meridian, Miss., which recently demanded that Congress should pension the soldiers of the late Confederate States and their widows and orphans, has not only aroused a feeling of indignation in the North, but has also been severely censured by some of the more conservative and influential papers in the South. In its issue of the 3d inst., however, after quoting the criticism of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE upon its insolent proposition, it reiterates it with even more than its original vehemence and bombast, and says: "When the appropriation bills come up, and Southern members vote solidly the pension item, can it be doubted that they vote these vast sums with a pang that the Confederate soldiers and their widows and orphans of their respective constituencies are left out? Why don't they move the amendment to include the Confederate soldier? Because in theory they are peers, but in matter of fact are fettered by their fears and restrained by cowardly policy."

There is no doubt that this measure is growing in favor with the more radical of the fire-eating element of the South, and that, if it should ever obtain power, it would put it in practical operation, or attempt to do so. The Bourbons and Bulldozers of the South, if permitted to wield political power by the aid of Northern doughfaces, would not only load all the Confederates upon the pension-list, but would saddle upon the people of the North all their other schemes of plunder, and fine the North for saving the Government and the Union of the States as heavily as Germany mulcted France for not saving herself. Every dollar of loss incurred by the South would be charged against the people of the North. Of all the schemes, however, to recover compensation for the losses the South incurred in attempting to destroy the Government, this is the most insulting and intolerable. It would be bad enough to be asked to pay the South for property destroyed and for supplies levied upon to support the Union army, or for any other losses the South may have incurred in its effort to break up the Union, but to make a deliberate claim that the men who were wounded or lost their health in the Southern army, or the widows and orphans of those who were killed, should be placed upon the pension-list and draw an annual stipend from the Government which they sought to overthrow, is a proposition too monstrous and insulting ever to have been conceived by any one who is not an unreconstructed Rebel and a Secessionist still at heart. If there be any one in the North who would entertain such a proposition, he belongs to that class which follows politics for the sake of stealings, or to those doughfaces and cowardly traitors who sided with the South in the War so far as their poltroonery and malice allowed them to go with immunity from punishment. Fortunately, we do not believe that the one class is any more numerous than the other, or that the two combined are formidable enough to be dangerous. This Meridian fire-eater, however, if he ever stops to consider anything, would do well to accept the assurance that the very first manifestation of any attempt to carry out its proposition will crystallize the people of the North with a wall of adamant against it, will reunite the old Republican phalanx as it stood during the War, and once more array a solid North against the South. While there is a descendant living of the soldiers who fought in the War of the Rebellion to preserve the Government, and while the Union is worth upholding, there will be no list of Confederate pensioners. That is the length and breadth of it, and the Meridian *Mercury*, or any other Southern fire-eater, expecting that the Government will compensate those who sought to destroy it, may as well dismiss that expectation at once. It is as hopeless as it is absurd, and as absurd as it is insulting.

CENTENNIAL OF BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER.

The battle of Saratoga was fought one hundred years ago yesterday. It led to the surrender of BURGOYNE ten days later. The causes that produced it and the consequences that followed it are among the most interesting facts in American history, inasmuch as the defeat of BURGOYNE was the turning point in the war. If he had effected a junction with CLINTON at Albany, as he expected, the New England colonies would have been cut off from the Southern ones, and the British forces might have destroyed the armies of both sections in detail. The moral effect of the American victory at Saratoga was as important as the material. It restored confidence to the dispirited patriots, checked desertion, subdued the rising influence of the Tory residents, and secured the French alliance. On the other hand, it paralyzed the energies of the British commanders, and gave new meaning to the protests of the peace party in England.

BURGOYNE was not a bad soldier. He had served with distinction in subordinate positions, and, though too much disposed to criticise his superiors, was not inefficient in the discharge of ordinary duties. He was not qualified, however, either by nature or by education, for a supreme command. Vanity consumed him. He never distrusted his own sagacity, though he distrusted that of everybody else. He asked the counsel of his officers apparently for no other purpose than to disregard it. From the time he dispatched BAUM to Bennington until he gave up his sword to GATES at Saratoga, he never listened to others. Next to his vanity, his worst vice was procrastination. If he decided upon a wise plan of action, he delayed putting it into operation until too late. Once resolved to advance on Albany, he should have marched there before the Americans could rally in sufficient numbers to block him; once started, he should have lost no time in forcing his way through; once defeated, he should have retreated at all hazards across the Hudson. He resolved upon no one of these plans until he had been anticipated by the enemy. At the very last, when he determined to march along the west side of the Hudson to a point opposite Fort Edward, he found himself a day too late. His procrastination and indecision of character were fed, perhaps, by lax personal habits. He traveled with a mistress, and found consolation for the agony of defeat in champagne. When his soldiers were suffering from hunger and thirst, he was feasting; when the wives of his officers were ministering to the wants of the wounded in noisome cellars, he was trifling with DELILAH at the banqueting-table. Even his virtues were not the best ones for a commander to possess. An impetuous disposition, a high degree of personal courage, a profuse generosity, and sentimental notions of chivalry, while they excused the man, did not benefit the General. He fell at last a victim to his own errors.

The plan of campaign was arranged in December, 1776, by Gen. BURGOYNE in conjunction with the British Ministers. He was to sail down Lake Champlain, taking the posts on the way, and join CLINTON at Albany. All went well with him until he reached Fort Ann. He had previously captured Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and defeated the Americans in several small engagements. Flushed by his victories he halted at Fort Ann, and sent BAUM to make a diversion for the capture of stores at Bennington. This was a fatal error. Not only was BAUM defeated at Bennington, but time was given the Americans to muster from every quarter, and, when the march was resumed, the Americans outnumbered the British, though the latter were not apprised of the fact. The route from Fort Ann lay over roads blocked by the enemy. The advance was consequently slow. It was made with great carelessness. After crossing the river at Saratoga, or Schuylerville, near the mouth of Fishkill Creek, BURGOYNE was but a few miles distant from GATES, and still the British commander was ignorant both of the direction in which the American army lay and of its numbers. On the 19th of September he found GATES at Freeman's Farm, and, after a short engagement, withdrew, having lost 300 or 400 killed. He went into an intrenched camp near the field of battle, and waited for CLINTON. Being still but a few miles distant from GATES, he was unable to ascertain the number of men on the American side, or their intentions, while the plans of the British were instantly communicated to the enemy. The British remained in camp from the 20th of September until the 7th of October. Provisions and forage began to run low, and a reconnoissance in force was ordered. This drew out GATES, who fell first on the reconnoitering party of 1,500 and afterwards upon the main camp. During the two engagements the British lost 400 killed and 200 prisoners, including among the former the gallant Gen. FRASER, Sir FRANCIS CLARKE, and others. Thence began the retreat to Saratoga, where the Hudson was crossed in the advance. Owing to the marvelous delays of BURGOYNE, the opposite side of the river was occupied when he reached there, and he was gradually hemmed in on all sides, and obliged to surrender or be cut to pieces. The force of Americans by this time had grown to 17,000 men, while the British had diminished to 5,800. All these marched out with the honors of war, giving up 4,600 muskets, forty-two pieces of artillery, and large supplies of ammunition. The prisoners were held till the close of the war, in violation of the agreement that they should be sent home without delay.

Thus ended the most brilliantly-conceived operation of the campaign on the British side, and the one that had at the outset the greatest promise of success. It would have been successful, too, in spite of BURGOYNE's incapacity, had Sir HENRY CLINTON co-operated with him as was intended. CLINTON did not co-operate, because he had no orders to do so. The British War-Office, with great stupidity, "pigeon-holed" the order designed for HOWE, and BURGOYNE was left to execute half of the campaign without the other half being undertaken by anybody. It is believed, however, that BURGOYNE might have gone through to Albany and joined CLINTON afterwards, if he had been vigilant, discreet, and active. His misfortune was that he had no one to save him from the results of his blunders.

THE GREAT RAILROAD COMBINATION.

It is now certain that a basis has been agreed upon for the most comprehensive railroad combination ever formed in this country, taking in Canada roads that have heretofore remained outside of pools. The extent of the scheme may be realized when it is stated that thirty-nine of the chief railroads of the West have committed themselves to the arrangement, and placed themselves under the control of the Eastern trunk lines which had already combined on an agreed apportionment of business. Of course, the combination means a similar system of pooling among the Western roads, and Mr. VANDERBILT has expressed the opinion that it will result in the appointment of a Commissioner of Apportionment with powers like those now exercised by Mr. ALBERT FINK in the combination of Eastern roads.

If this combination were designed simply to break down and root out the cut-throat system, under which the roads have been knifing each other in the dark, swindling the stockholders and oppressing the operatives, it would be a project worthy of public approval. Such a combination would merely mean an agreement to be honest, with certain prudent checks upon any of the roads that might evince a disposition to break faith. In that event, there would be a combined movement to rid the railroad system of the rings that plunder stockholders under the names of many-colored transportation lines. It would then become possible to retrench in the matter of expenses by reducing the number of advertising devices, the drumming for business, and the innumerable agents employed to do the dirty-work in the system of cutting rates. There would then be no more of that sort of favoritism which puts out one schedule of rates for the general public and makes special concessions to friends. A combination with such purposes alone in view would result to the profit of the stockholders, to the relief of the employes, and to the benefit of the general public in maintaining a steady, honest, and trustworthy schedule of rates, and a system whereby the earnings over expenses would be transferred directly to stockholders, without being reduced by the friction with middle-men and agencies of all kinds.

There is reason to apprehend, however, that the design of the present comprehensive combination looks beyond the accomplishment of these desirable objects, and is, in fact, a preparation for fleecing the public. The railroad managers think they see their opportunity in the abundant crops of the West and the unusual demand therefor in the European markets. They are probably anxious to seize upon the profits of the farmer and the shipper, and eat them up in the cost of transportation. They know that this can only be done, if at all, by a universal combination which shall shut off all competition. If this be the purpose, it will become manifest upon the closing of navigation, when rates will be advanced exorbitantly under the hope and belief that the combination will render the farmers and shippers powerless to protect themselves from the system of plunder. But it is not unlikely that the railroads may discover that they have counted without their host. The farmers and merchants of the West may be able to protect themselves in spite of the comprehensive scheme against them. Their sales and receipts prior to the closing of navigation will place them in funds to pay their interest, discharge some of their obligations, lay in necessary supplies, and tide over the winter without submitting to railroad extortion. The Mississippi River will probably be open till New Year's, and the new direct railroad connection between Chicago and New Orleans, anxious to divert trade in that direction, will carry at river rates. A good share of the produce demanded by foreign countries may find an outlet through that channel. Chicago and other Western cities will furnish the capital and storehouses for carrying immense quantities of grain over the winter months. Fleets of lake vessels will be at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Toledo ready to relieve the situation at the first opening of navigation. Under these conditions, the railroads cannot with safety advance the rates at the close of navigation beyond the actual cost of carrying the grain over the winter months. That is to say, if it shall cost five cents a bushel to hold wheat during the winter, then an advance in rates beyond five cents a bushel will leave the railroads without any business. It is the tendency of such combinations to overreach themselves, and we warn the railroads that, in the present case and under the conditions we have mentioned, extortion will defeat its own purpose. The West has ample means at command to successfully resist any effort on the part of the railroads to absorb all the profits on its products this year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE.

The great and protracted strike of the miners in the anthracite coal districts of Pennsylvania has practically come to an end. As far back as March the disagreement took active form, and some of the mines ceased operating, others continued with varying disturbances, but about the first of June work suspended generally. The mining population may be said to have been all on a strike since that date. The strike was for an advance in wages, against a reduced consumption of coal and a reduced demand. Previously there had been a sort of arrangement by which the price of coal at the mouth of the pit—that is, the sum paid to the miners—was regulated and governed by the prices obtained for the coal at certain depots where the coal was sold at auction. The mining companies for a long time by combination were able to keep the prices up to a certain sum, and this was done by prescribing the amount of coal which each company should forward to market. In this arrangement the transportation companies took part, they agreeing to haul no more coal from any mining district than was stipulated by the combination. But this combination broke down; some of the smaller operators felt disposed to sell all the coal they could produce, and at least one of the railroad companies carried the coal for them. The result was a general shipment of coal to market and a tumble in prices. The mining companies had immense stocks of coal on hand, and, when the miners refused the wages according to the old scale of proportionate prices, they closed the mines. Subsequently they offered an advance of 10 per cent over the prices as fixed by the contract, and the offer was refused. The strike has continued through June, July, August, and September, though in some cases it has prevailed longer than that. It has been estimated that 15,000 miners and as many laborers and helpers, mostly all men with families, were on the strike. They are a peculiar people. They have come hither from the mining districts of Europe, and are generally of the rudest and most uncultivated class. Doubtless they were the roughs and turbulent members of their own bands, and were driven forth by the better portion of their own associates. They have lived and grown up in a partial civilization; they know no law but that of their tribe; they are hard drinkers, perpetual fighters, cherish feuds, and are at war upon a civilization they do not understand, and which they look upon as hostile to their mode of living. Unfortunately the women share all the bad habits of the men, enter into all their quarrels, and take part in all their violence. They have a special contempt for authority, and the murder of any person exercising authority is regarded as an honor to the perpetrator, who thenceforward becomes a person to be protected by the whole community. The season of the strike has been the witness of an extraordinary amount of violence and of suffering. Several persons have been deliberately murdered. Mines have been flooded and others have been fired, involving an extensive destruction of property and causing a great loss. The violence has been so great that the State and the national authorities have been compelled to keep armed forces in the country to prevent an insurrection. In the meantime the miners have been idle, and have given free license to their worst habits. They and their families have been reduced to destitution. They first became beggars, tramping through the country begging food. Then they resorted to taking what they wanted, using force if necessary. With the destitution there has been more than usual crime of all kinds, and the population have become even more savage than in their natural state. To all this they have been urged on by demagogues who have fastened upon them. They have been led to believe that they would eventually succeed; that the Government would have to interfere and recognize their superior right; and that if they held out they would be able to assert a complete mastery over the mines, dictating their own terms. Thus deceived, they have wasted 125 days of labor. Assuming that 25,000 workmen have been out of work, and that their average earnings would have been $1.50 a day, the loss of wages alone has been over $4,500,000. This sum of money has actually been thrown away, actually rejected, and now, driven by actual want, with winter drawing near, these men at last have consented to go to work at the wages they have refused all summer. They are four millions and a half of dollars out of pocket. That is the price they have paid for the four months of riot, violence, crime, suffering, and destitution. Severe, if not cruel, has been the self-inflicted penalty. Bitter and costly has been the result of the teachings to which these men have lent willing and eager attention.

A FOREIGN OPINION.

There are many relations of life, social and political, that may be more accurately estimated by an impartial observer not immediately concerned in the issue than by those who look upon them from one side or the other. This is the principal underlying all forms of arbitration and judgments on historical events, and the relations between the people of the Northern States and the people of the Southern States consequent upon the Civil War certainly come under this class. It is with special interest, therefore, that we look for a candid foreign estimate of the results of the new departure in the political relations of the General Government (which is more directly the representative of the Northern States, by a majority of whose votes it was chosen) and the local Governments of the Southern States. The change of policy was radical. The policy of force and the maintenance of sectional feeling were abandoned when the troops were withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina. The question was whether or not this departure would receive approval at the North, and whether or not the proffer of peace and good will would be accepted in the proper spirit by the South. It is gratifying to find that the London *Times*, viewing together the events that have occurred since the new policy was adopted, concludes that it has met with a larger degree of success than could have been reasonably expected. It very properly bases its estimate upon the evidence of popular feeling furnished by the receptions with which the President has met in New England, the West, and the South,—the three sections which must necessarily determine the issue,—and, viewing these expressions, it concludes that "The visible triumph of the President's policy is now being assured." The *Times* thus brings important testimony to convince the friends of the President that they have not deceived themselves in regarding these demonstrations as evidence of a mutual desire for closer fraternization than has ever before existed between the two sections. The result is fairly represented by the attitude of President HAYES and Gov. HAMPTON; and, speaking of the mutual promises made by the representatives of the North and South, the *Times* says:

> They took the President at his word, and he took them at their word, nor do we believe that either party will have reason to regret this display of confidence. The Federal Government has no intention of interfering in the local administration of the Southern States; the Southern States have no desire to disturb the great achievements of the Civil War which have been embodied in the Constitutional Amendments. If they are equally honest in professing this intention and this desire, there is no reason why men like Mr. HAYES and Gen. HAMPTON should hold aloof from one another either in society or in politics, because in past years and under conditions now wholly changed they fought in the ranks of the rival armies which attacked and defended the Union. The removal of the objects of contention makes it easy to re-establish friendly relations between people who respect each other; and the sympathetic meeting of the President and Gen. HAMPTON is an omen of the coming time when North and South, if not thoroughly united, will no longer be separated by the lines of division which the Civil War had traced.

We think this opinion of the London *Times* is the more significant, because it is the first open and confident admission we have seen in that journal of the complete rehabilitation of the American Government since the War. The *Times* is not likely to err on the side of enthusiasm in favor of American unity and success; and, when it discerns a conciliation so marked, it is time for the Implacables of this country, who desire to keep contention alive for selfish purposes of their own, to hide their heads in shame at their own ignominy. The notion of patriotism must be well-nigh extinct in the breast of any man North or South who can consent to oppose his influence to the consummation of harmony and good-feeling that are within such easy reach, or one who takes less interest and entertains less hope in the obliteration of sectional animosity than a foreign and to some extent antagonistic observer.

There was a cold and feeble celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the battle of Germantown in Philadelphia Thursday last. Mr. M. R. THAYER, however, delivered a very creditable address, of which the *Press* says:

> One of the important historic points he brought clearly to the foreground related to the direct influence the battle of Germantown exercised in inducing the French Government of 1777 to acknowledge and support American independence, and it is gratifying to know that the skillful efforts of FRANKLIN to secure the recognition and support which made the cause of Britain hopeless were materially aided by the gallantry of Gen. ANTHONY WAYNE in leading the bold attack made by the Continental army on Oct. 4, 1777, and in repulsing pursuit after it was compelled to retreat.

Per contra, the New York *Tribune* has a chilly chapter of the history of the battle, a leaf of which reads as follows:

> Owing to the fact that Philadelphia could not be defended, the patriot forces had withdrawn from it; and the majority of the inhabitants left there were on the side of the British. Leading Philadelphians had just brought HOWE and his officers into the city with a hearty welcome, and the ladies had received them with still warmer fervor, as poor ANDRE testifies. WASHINGTON had marched his half-naked troops up High street a few weeks before; they went dancing and kicking each other, and were flouted and sneered at by the Tories, who had little faith in the fighting qualities of the ragged crew. When WASHINGTON, on this morning, a century ago, hurled his men on HOWE's finely-disciplined troops, he had, consequently, little sympathy and no aid from the Philadelphians, seven miles away. The drowsy little village of Germantown was inhabited principally by German laborers, who, like the frog in the fable, cared not who were whipped so that they were left alone. Many of them remained at home and hoed their potatoes or cooked their cabbages while the battle was raging; but a few acted as sharpshooters, and picked off British officers during the fight.

The fastest gabbler on the Democratic side during the political campaign in Ohio appears to be a blatherskite named PULITZER, from St. Louis or some other place,—the same chap, we believe, who challenged CARL SCHURZ last year to meet him in a series of joint discussions. Some idea of the velocity of his wind may be gathered from this:

> Day before yesterday he made a speech at the Democratic barbecue at the East End Garden, Cincinnati. He spoke exactly fifteen minutes by the watch, and in yesterday's *Enquirer* his effort appeared, filling two and two-thirds columns of that journal. A column of agate, the type in which his speech was set, contains 2,240 words, so that in that quarter of an hour he uttered 5,974 words, which, divided by fifteen, gives him the startling and unprecedented average of 398 words a minute. Few speakers exceed the rate of 140 words per minute, but this St. Louis flutter-mill runs nearly three times that speed. The speech as printed, says the *Commercial*, was so full of "applause," "laughter," "great applause," and "renewed laughter," that one would have thought, on reading it, that the Democrats of the East End were making the very hills tremble with their noisy acclamations, and that Mr. PULITZER was in a fair way to tickle them to death. The fact is, the only laughter that occurred during his speech was indulged in by himself and a tipsy fellow in the crowd over a mutual misunderstanding.

This fellow is the champion talkist on the Democratic side, and is said to be sweeping everything before him like a tornado.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says it is difficult to see how, in the presence of the notorious facts, the jetties in the South Pass can be called a success. The *Avalanche* is thus specific:

> They have in no way improved the navigation, for since 1875 there has never been more water in the South Pass than in the Southwest Pass, where there is no jetty work.
>
> Capt. EADS has commenced dredging. The jetty was intended by him to do away with the dredge-boat. But he now resorts to dredging, and in the use of dredgeboats confesses the jetty to be a failure. Why should the Mississippi Valley be content with a twenty or twenty-five foot channel to the Gulf?

The St. Louis *Republican* takes a different view. It says:

> The little strip of bar that stands between Capt. EADS and the next payment on account of the jetties is surely but steadily washing away. Capt. EADS states that late advices give a wide channel over twenty-one feet deep, and Capt BROWN, the Government officer stationed at the jetties, reports in a communication, dated Sept 29, that the interruption to navigation for a vessel drawing twenty-two feet is but eighty-five feet, and that, with the exception of that little strip, the twenty-two foot channel is 110 feet wide through the entire pass, and 200 feet for all but 1,300 feet of its length.

> India is in the London market as a borrower of $15,000,000. This has advanced the price of silver a penny an ounce, making the "dollar of our fathers" now worth about 93¼ cents, while the trade dollar, which contains six and three-fourths grains more of pure silver, is brought up, in gold value, to about the level of greenbacks, say 97¼ cents. Should this be maintained, trade dollars will be likely to come into circulation in connection with greenbacks.—*Boston Transcript, Oct. 3.*

If the borrowing of $15,000,000 of silver in the London market for remittance to India (on account of the famine) has had the effect of advancing the value of silver two cents an ounce, what effect would remonetizing the silver dollar in this country produce on its value? The United States can absorb two to three hundred millions of legal-tender silver dollars. Before one hundred millions would be thrown into circulation the silver dollar would be at par with gold. It is passing strange that the Eastern monomaniacs cannot see it, and withdraw their objections to the re-use of the "dollar of the fathers."

> The notion that the Union and Central Pacific shall continue a monopoly is untenable—shall be the only route to the Pacific is absurd.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

If the Southern California Company are let alone, they will build every mile of the road from Fort Yuma, which point they have reached, to Fort Worth, in Texas, and ask no other or farther subsidies than the land-grant already voted by Congress and by the Legislature of Texas. Why not let that powerful Company go on and build the road? If TOM SCOTT & Co. can't build it without the aid of Government bonds,—$35,000 of them per mile,—let him and his weak backers stand aside while the Californians put the road through with their own means.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from the Turkish lines at Plevna, and who is the only one who has looked over the ground from the Turkish side, says:

> The Russian position in front of Plevna is, in my judgment, desperately compromised. Their intrenchments are being formed on bad ground, and lie easily open to attack in front, flank, or rear. They have, indeed, plenty of cavalry, and are still pretty strong in infantry, but the men are seriously demoralized; and, from what I have seen, OSMAN Pasha could hold his demilunes against double the number of Russians who are now beleaguering them, even with his communications interrupted as at present.

While thousands of ragged children are going to the devil in the metropolis, with accompaniments of kicks, stripes, curses, and vice, the kid-gloved S. P. C. C. is bringing sensational lawsuits to compel juvenile actresses who earn $35 a week to go into orphan asylums and live on the porridge of paupers. If the families of MABEL LEONARDS wish to lead unpersecuted lives in the future, they will wisely make an arrangement with the S. P. C. C. to take half the net proceeds.

If the army is to be increased, the augmentation should be in private soldiers only. The following suggestion by a correspondent of the *Nation* is to the point:

> By recruiting each of the 430 companies now composing the line of the army to 110 men,—a force of 13,200 cavalry, 6,600 artillery, and 27,500 is created,—and then adding 500 men to the more than 2,000 non-combatants, an army of 50,000 men would be formed without creating a new organization or *necessarily* issuing a new commission, though some slight increase of Majors of infantry might be advisable.

The elevated street-railway in New York is steadily growing in business and fame. The travel during September, this year, was 46 per cent larger than the corresponding month last year. The present road is on the west side of the city, along the Hudson, and the Company are just about to increase its facilities so as to provide a double track from the Battery to Eighty-first street, by which they expect to increase their net profits 12 per cent. Another double-track route is to be built on the east side, connecting the Brooklyn bridge and the downtown ferries, by the way of Broadway and Third avenue, with the Grand Central Depot, which it is estimated will cost $1,900,000.

ANN ELIZA Seventeen has written to Mr. HAYES and asked him to crush out the Mormons with fire and sword. We don't know if ANN ELIZA has fixed her eye on an improved quarter-section of unusual fertility that she expects to secure whenever the owner has been burned out and killed, but we have an impression that she thinks BRIGHAM hardly did the fair thing by her in beating her in one court and dying before she could take an appeal to another.

It is about the time of year that the man who has designs on the Labor-Reform vote makes his hired men eat at the first table and satisfies his hunger with the crumbs that fall therefrom. It is, however, characteristic of him that he is usually so inartistic as to wear a $2,600 diamond pin in the soiled and crumpled bosom of his 90-cent hickory shirt.

To-night the candidates of the brawny workingmen of Ohio will fold their jeweled fingers around their horny but broadcloth-encased knees, and, gazing contemplatively into the red glow of their $8-a-bottle claret, wonder if the laborers will to-morrow rush to the polls and rebuke the pretentions of bloated monopolists to any extent.

Senator CONKLING's friend, ex-Congressman TOM C. PLATT, is evidently sincere in his denunciations of Mr. HAYES' Civil-Service reform as a fraud, for if he didn't believe that Mr. HAYES had no idea of reforming the Civil Service Mr. PLATT wouldn't apply for the New York Surveyorship, as he has done.

The spectacle of Mr. PLATT shrieking out abuse against the President and at the same time asking him for a Federal office in New York is so deliciously singular that we wonder Mr. DANA, of the New York *Sun*, doesn't have something to say about it.

DAVE ARMSTRONG's appointment to the Missouri Senatorship is altogether likely to produce the most intense harmony in the Democratic councils. He regards the Eastern Democrats as "cowardly dogs."

WENDELL PHILLIPS excuses his appearance at the head of the Workingmen's party in Massachusetts on the ground that he worked harder and struck oftener for office than any other man in the United States.

Some more insurance disclosures concerning the *modus operandi* of Mr. HENRY J. FURBER have been made, and the stockholders are more than ever convinced that Furberance is not a virtue.

As ARTEMUS WARD has pleasantly observed, in his story about "Playing Horse," the Democracy of the Empire State seem to be "sloshing about in the canawl."

What fun it will be in 1880, if Mistah CONKLING's little game is successful, to see DANA, of the New York *Sun*, supporting GRANT for President.

The popular air of the New York Democrats is, "Shall We Gather at the Canal?"

Chance for JAY GOULD—A Montreal merchant advertises for twenty bears.

PERSONAL.

The New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* writes that Edwin Booth has some thoughts of retiring from the stage because he has a rich father-in-law. This is probably the most idiotic thing that ever was written, even about Mr. Booth. The idea of his retiring from the stage to live upon his father-in-law, or of his father-in-law's consenting to such an arrangement, is preposterous; besides Mr. McVicker is not much richer than Mr. Booth, and certainly has not as large an income.

The Cheeney scandal case, in Rutland, Vt., has taken on a new phase. Mrs. Cheeney, who had confessed to criminal conduct, called a meeting of the Baptist Deacons at her house, and begged them not to expel her from the church, saying that others were as deep in the mud as she was in the mire. They immediately reported her for expulsion. Thereupon one of the Deacons made public confession of a fault similar to that of Mrs. Cheeney, and was expelled at the same time with her.

Jennie June tells a story of a noble young journalist who married quite by accident a widow worth exactly $1,750,000. The happy pair sailed for Europe, and a letter received from him the other day from Vevay, in Switzerland, contained the declaration that he was the "happiest dog alive"; that his wife was the best and most charming woman in the world, and Vevay the most enchanting place in the universe. We fear this young man was rather too noble to be a good journalist. He will do better at Vevay.

The portraits of some of the most famous Americans are to be put upon the new stamps for lager-beer kegs. The stamp for the eighth of a barrel is blue, with the vignette of Washington for a centrepiece; the sixth of a barrel, brown, with a vignette of Thomas Corwin; one-fourth barrel, green, with a vignette of Thomas H. Benton; one-third barrel, purple, with a vignette of Gen. George H. Thomas; one-half barrel, buff, with vignette of Jefferson; barrel, pink, with vignette of ex-President Johnson; hogshead, black, with vignette of Silas Wright.

Mr. Gladstone's memory will compare with Macaulay's. Addressing the students of the Hawarden Grammar School the other day, he said: "When I was myself a very small child I went with my mother to visit a person very famous in her day and of known excellence, Mrs. Hannah More. I believe I was 4 years old at the time, and I remember that she presented me with one of her little books—not uninteresting for children—and that she told me she gave it to me because I had just come into the world and she was just going out."

The Kingdom of Bantam, on the Island of Java, is a tributary of Holland. It is a rich and happy Kingdom, and from time immemorial has been governed wholly by women. The King is indeed a man, but he is merely a figure-head, dependent on his Council of State, which consists of three women. All the soldiers, military, State, and court officers are women, the men of the community being merchants and farmers. The King's body-guard is a battalion of picked amazons, who ride man-fashion, armed with lance and musket, which latter they discharge at full gallop. The capital city is defended by two well-kept fortresses.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "People are also trying to discover who was the principal author of the manifesto. At this very moment I have received a copy of the following letter just addressed by M. de Fourton to each of his electors individually, and this letter very curiously contains, word for word, one of the sentences of the manifesto which has been most remarked, for it is a particularly labored negation, which would not slip haphazard from two different pens, 'You will not believe it.' The only difference, it will be seen, between the manifesto and the letter is that the Marshal speaks of the Republic, while his Minister, with remarkable dexterity, avoids the word from beginning to end."

The *Nation* this week says: "The results of the Harvard Examinations for Women conducted in this city last June have just been reported by the examiners to the local committee. As the so-called Advanced Examination is only open to those who have previously passed the Preliminary Examination, the latter alone could be held in this the first year of the New York examinations. Further, it might be taken as a whole, or divided between two years, at the option of the candidate. Three out of the eighteen young women who presented themselves took the Preliminary Examination as a whole, and two of these passed in all the subjects; the third was deficient in two (out of nine) subjects. Of the remaining candidates, twelve passed in their (four or five) chosen subjects, and three failed. No record is made by the University of the results of a partial examination, unless a candidate has passed satisfactorily in at least three subjects. On the whole, this beginning must be regarded as auspicious; for one thing, it insures the holding of the Advanced Examination next year. The examiners report that they were not struck by any failures or shortcomings characteristic of the sex,—that is, such as might be expected of women from their defective training."

WASHINGTON.

Arrival as Yet of but Few Congressmen at the National Capital.

Cox Outspoken in His Opposition to Every Kind of Public Steal.

Sayler's Friends Scraping and Apologizing to the Southerners.

Government Receipts and Expenditures for the Three Months Ending Sept. 30.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

FEW CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—A pretty careful examination of hotel and boarding-house registers shows that not more than twenty-five or thirty members of the House have yet taken up their abode in Washington, and of these only about one-half are Democrats. One remarkable feature of the desultory talk heard about the hotels and other public places is the utter absence of any discussion of principles as entering into controlling the Speakership contest. Listening to the opinions of those who have opinions to express, one would suppose that the whole contest was to turn upon the success of the several candidates in securing pledges of votes before the caucus next Saturday, and that these pledges were not based on any but personal considerations. Nobody speaks of Randall as being strong on account on his supposed friendliness to the Texas Pacific Road, nor of Cox as being weaker because he is opposed to it.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CANDIDATES

who have arrived here admit that it is too early to definitely forecast the result. Not one of them, with the possible exception of Morrison, concede that their own chances are not excellent. Randall has diminished nothing of his confidence, but it is remarked that his followers do not claim as strong a vote for him on the first ballot as they did three days ago. The most noticeable feature of the situation still is the determination of the leading opponents of Randall to combine against him. Numerous conferences have been held between the representatives of these opposing interests. To-night the leaders say that, while they will not guarantee the election of either Cox or Morrison, they are confident that Randall can be beaten. In no event do they concede that Randall has strength enough for election on the first caucus ballot.

COX

is outspoken in his denunciation of all subsidy schemes, and deserves at least credit for the courage of his convictions. The Morrison and Cox people think Sayler's candidature is a blind in the interest of Randall, designed to draw off strength from Morrison. Cox openly denounces all subsidies, and says that he proposes to steer clear of what he calls "mercenary politics." If he can win by doing so, he will be glad; if he cannot, he will not abandon his principles. The opposition to Sayler are making great use of a letter written by him during the last campaign opposing the payment of all Rebel War claims. The readiness of Northern men to toady to the South is illustrated by the fact that Sayler's friends here insist that that letter was written for campaign purposes only, and at the dictation of Representatives Ellis and Levy, of Louisiana, who will soon be here to assume personal responsibility for it.

THE CANVASS FOR THE MINOR OFFICES

is becoming animated. The South claims nearly all these offices, as its seems probable that the Speakership will go to the North. Adams, the present Clerk, is losing ground.

There seems to be little or no opposition to the re-election of Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, and none is likely to arise unless Sayler should be chosen Speaker, in which event it would be incumbent on the Democratic caucus to select a Sergeant-at-Arms from some other State. Very little has been said about the office of Doorkeeper or Postmaster of the House. A vague impression seems to prevail that the present Doorkeeper will not be re-elected, and George C. Weddeburn, of Virginia, a Democratic journalist of some note, is a candidate, and seems to have considerable support. He has, on a former occasion, when the organization of the House was in the hands of the Republicans, been honored by the Democratic nomination for the same place.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

COMPARISON OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE PAST THREE MONTHS WITH THOSE OF THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following statement will show the receipts of the Government for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1877, compared with the corresponding three months of 1876:

	1876.	1877.
Customs	$37,564,728	$36,484,248
Internal revenue	28,813,336	28,528,731
Miscellaneous	6,742,460	8,705,487
Total	$73,110,524	$73,718,466

An examination of the foregoing figures shows that the receipts from customs and internal revenue fell off in the aggregate during the last fiscal quarter $1,355,085, as compared with the same quarter of 1876, the falling off in customs being $1,070,480 and internal revenue $348,605. Compared with the receipts for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1875, the receipts from customs show a falling of $7,749,378, while the internal revenue receipts show an increase of $329,000.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources for the last quarter show an increase of $1,963,027 over the same quarter of 1876, which more than compensates for the aggregate decrease in receipts from customs and internal revenue, and make the aggregate receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year exceed the aggregate for the corresponding quarter of last year $607,942. The increase in miscellaneous receipts, however, is apparent and not real. It does not indicate an increase in that class of receipts, but is attributable to the fact that certain items have been paid into the Treasury during the quarter just closed which have usually been withheld until a later period in the year. The only item of the miscellaneous receipts that shows a positive increase is profits on coinage, but the increase in that item is not so great as to materially affect the aggregate receipts from miscellaneous sources. In making a comparison, therefore, between the receipts for the fiscal quarter just closed and the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, the increase in miscellaneous receipts should not be considered, because, for the reasons explained above, there must be a corresponding decrease in miscellaneous receipts during the succeeding three quarters. Leaving out the miscellaneous receipts, it will be seen by reference to the comparative statement given above that the receipts for the last quarter show a falling off of nearly $1,500,000, which was mainly in receipts from customs.

The following statement will show the expenditures of the Government for the last three months, compared with the corresponding three months of 1876. These figures do not include interest on the public debt:

	1876.	1877.
Civil and miscellaneous	$15,937,203	$15,685,228
War Department	9,715,661	2,309,794
Navy Department	6,174,354	4,152,635
Interior Department	9,817,124	9,209,800
Total	$41,644,342	$31,357,457

These figures show a marked reduction in each item in favor of the current fiscal year. Leaving out the War Department, for which no appropriation was made, and which cannot, of course, be considered here in making comparisons, the above comparative statement shows a decrease in expenditures of $2,891,018 in favor of the fiscal quarter ended Sept. 30 last. This aggregate decrease is made up as follows: Reduction in civil and miscellaneous, $251,975; Navy, $2,021,719; Interior, $607,324.

The receipts and expenditures for the two fiscal quarters compared, when considered together for the purpose of ascertaining profit and loss, make the following exhibit:

Decrease in expenditures	$2,891,018
Decrease in receipts	1,355,085

Thus it will be seen that while our receipts have fallen off, the economy in expenditures has more than compensated for the loss, and the quarterly balance shows a profit of over $1,500,000 in favor of the current fiscal year.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CONKLING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Senator Conkling writes here indicating his indifference to the forthcoming meeting of the Union League Club. He does not intend to arrive here until the day before Congress meets.

THE NEW PAPER.

Ex-Gov. Alexander Shepherd has been elected President of the new *Republican* Company.

SUGAR.

The question of artificially-colored sugars is likely to be an embarrassing one for the Treasury Department. Some of the most experienced officers in the custom service say that it will be difficult for the Treasury to forbid the importation of these sugars as long as the law makes color the basis of appraisement.

APPOINTMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Gen. McMillen, who several years ago presented credentials from Louisiana as United States Senator, but was not admitted, will succeed Isabel as Pension Agent at New Orleans.

ANOTHER CARDIFF GIANT.

Curious Discovery in Colorado—A Man of Stone Seven and a Half Feet High—P. T. Barnum on Hand—$20,000 Offered for the "Petrified Man."

Correspondence New York Tribune.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 24.—Colorado is a land of wonders. Recently a discovery was made which startled all its people. It was nothing less than the finding of a petrified—some say pre-historic—man; and news was sent from end to end of the State that the petrified remains of one of the Mound Builders had been found. The discoverer of the curiosity, W. A. Conant, was for twenty-two years a merchant in the City of New York, and then lived for sixteen years on Long Island. He represented the County of Suffolk in the State Legislature for one term. He came to Colorado in 1871, and for the last four years has been living in Colorado Springs. He went to Pueblo on the 15th on business, and on the following day, Sunday, drove out some twenty miles to a place where he had often found petrified fish, sea-turtles, serpents, and fruit. He has a fondness for collecting curious stones and petrifactions. While he and his son were resting under the shade of a tree, taking their lunch, Mr. Conant saw something protruding from the ground which looked like a man's toes, and after he had called his son's attention to it they both began to dig around it, and soon made the discovery. Their united strength not being sufficient to remove it, they returned to Pueblo and obtained the teams and necessary assistance and brought the object to Pueblo, where it was on exhibition for two days. Afterwards it was brought here, where it has been on free exhibition for three days. To-morrow it will be sent to Denver. The excitement here has been intense. Over 4,000 people have visited it, coming in from all parts of the country. When found, it was lying in a reclining position—the left knee being slightly drawn up, with the left arm resting on it, while the right hand was laid across the left breast. Its length is seven feet five and one-half inches; its arms four feet long, and the hand is twelve inches from the wrist-bone to the end of the longest finger. One foot has been broken below the toes. The other foot is quite perfect and is thirteen inches long. The toes are somewhat flattened out. The features of the face resemble those of an Indian. The forehead recedes from the eyebrows, and the back of the head is quite large.

The believers in Darwin are quite happy because of the fancied resemblance of the right foot to that of a monkey, and the extension of the lower end of the backbone beyond the body for some four inches, which makes it look like a tail. Whether it is a monkey or a man is the question that is agitating the minds of some people. Is this "the link," that "missing link," that Darwin "long has sought and mourned because he found it not?" But the doctors agree in saying that the tail was formed by the shrinking of the flesh at the end of the backbone before the process of petrifaction had begun. Various opinions have been entertained in regard to this curiosity. Some think it a petrified humbug; that a plan was concocted to bury a piece of statuary; then exhume it and call it a petrified man. It happened that when this object was found that P. T. Barnum was in Denver, and some people, remembering how often he has humbugged the public, and also that the American people were deceived some years ago by the "Cardiff Giant," are apt to think that this is another attempt to perpetrate a fraud upon the unsuspecting public. This theory is not held by many, as people have too much confidence in the character of Mr. Conant to believe he would help to practice such a deception. Then again the statue, if it be such, gives evidence of having been buried in the earth for a long time. There are many who think it was made by the Indians centuries ago. This belief is strengthened because the discovery was made in a spot where many other petrifactions have been discovered. The majority of medical men have declared it to be genuine. This is the opinion of the prominent physicians of Pueblo. Here the doctors are divided. The one part declares it to be a statue and the other a human petrifaction. In getting it out of the ground Mr. Conant used a large stick as a lever and broke the man across the breast. He says the stone is the color of slate for three and a half inches, and then it grows darker, and that in spots it is of a creamy white color. People do not think it is pre-Adamite or pre-historic, because the features are clearly defined as those of an Indian of gigantic form.

Whatever it may be, a statue or petrification, it is most certainly a great curiosity. A box has been made for it (the weight altogether being 750 pounds), and it will soon be on exhibition in the East. Mr. Conant, informed me that he had an offer from Mr. Barnum (who lectured here last Saturday night) of $20,000 for the object just as it is, and of $25,000 if, on examination by Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, or any other prominent geologist, it should prove to be a human petrification. The owner is so certain that it is a petrification that he is willing to submit it to that test, and will take it to Denver to-morrow, in order to exhibit it and arrange terms with Mr. Barnum for the future.

LETTER FROM P. T. BARNUM.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Having just read your editorial of this morning about the stone or fossil man of Colorado, in which you make use of my name, I beg to say that I have never seen a photograph of it, as you say you have, but I have seen the "critter" itself. My first offer, after seeing the giant, was $20,000 cash ("pig in a poke"), and I gave the proprietor three hours to make his decision. He declined my offer, and I then offered $25,000, provided upon looking into the figure, and giving it a close examination, Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, or any other equally competent scientist should pronounce it a petrifaction. The owner, Mr. Conant, positively declines to sell more than three-quarters of his "find" at any price, and also declines to sell at all until such scientific examination has been thoroughly made. I have seen a good many people humbugged during my life, and have been humbugged myself, but I have noticed that more persons, on the whole, are humbugged by believing in nothing, than in believing in too much. In addition to what the Denver *News* states as the reasons why I happened to be in Colorado in September, I may say that I had visited my great show at Des Moines, Ia., where seven of my men were killed by a railway accident, and accompanied the same to Kansas City, whence I went to Colorado to look after my real estate interests in Greeley and Denver, see my daughter at Castle Rock, and visit my large cattle-ranche thirty-five miles south of Pueblo. I write this much, not particularly on my own account (for I don't much care what the papers say about me, provided they will say something), but to explain, in justice to Mr. Conant, what you please to call "the most astonishing coincidence of all,—Mr. P. T. Barnum's presence in Denver." Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8—1 a. m.—For the lake region easterly winds, backing to cold, northwesterly, cloudy, rainy weather, falling, followed by rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	30.19	53	67	S., fresh	....	Cloudy.
11:18a. m.	30.07	56	69	S. E., fresh	.....	Thre't'g.
2:00p. m.	29.98	57	69	S. E., fresh	.....	Thre't'g.
3:53p. m.	29.96	54	80	S., fresh	12	Lt. rain.
9:00p. m.	29.88	55	87	S. E., fresh	.....	Lt. rain.
10:18p. m.	29.83	55	87	S. E., fresh	19	Lt. rain.

Maximum thermometer, 58; minimum, 57.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.10	49	Calm	.10	Lt. rain.
Buffalo	30.18	51	N. E., gent.	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.08	44	W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.07	57	E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.88	51	N., gentle	.20	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.00	55	S. E., gent.	.09	Lt. rain.
Duluth	29.91	46	S. E., gent.	.03	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.01	50	S., fresh	.11	Lt. rain.
Grand Haven	29.94	50	S., fresh	.30	Lt. rain.
Port Huron	30.03	53	E., fresh	.....	Rain.
Keokuk	29.87	50	N., fresh	.05	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.96	50	N. W., gent.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.98	53	S. E., gent.	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.94	51	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.94	52	N. W., gent.	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.95	55	E., fresh	.03	Lt. rain.
Yankton	30.02	40	W., gentle	.....	Clear.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—An immense throng attended services at the Cathedral, which was draped in mourning for the late Primate and Archbishop. During the day from 25,000 to 30,000 persons viewed the remains lying in state.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Two Cases of Mystery Strongly Suggestive of Foul Play.

Supposed Abduction of a Female Trapeze Performer at St. Louis.

A Riderless Horse Whose Owner Is Believed to Have Been Murdered.

Gilman's Forgeries, and the Attempts of Relatives at Compromise.

A "ZULU" ABDUCTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—A considerable sensation has been created here by the mysterious disappearance of Cora Austin, a trapezist, well known throughout the various cities of the country, and who, at the time of her disappearance, was playing an engagement at the Globe Theatre in St. Louis. Friday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, she was with her husband at the McDowell Hotel, where they boarded, and at that hour left for the purpose of going to the Globe Theatre. She has not been seen since, and there are circumstances connected with the case which indicate foul play. It appears that, on the night of the day she disappeared, a vehicle containing two men and a woman, the latter screaming for help, was driven furiously along Grand avenue in the western limits of the city, and, despite the efforts of the police to overtake it, the occupants succeeded, by reason of the intense darkness that prevailed, in making good their escape. There is a plausible theory that this vehicle contained Cora Austin, and that she was being abducted for foul purposes. The husband is nearly frantic over his wife's disappearance, and believes she has been taken away and murdered. Chief-of-Police McDonough has taken the matter in hand, and has his detectives busy in endeavoring to solve the mystery. The missing woman is young and of comely person, and said to be exceptionally skillful in her profession.

A RIDERLESS CHARGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—About three months ago a man named J. C. Hallum, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., left this city and went to Prairie City, Mo., and from there proceeded on horseback to Western Texas. Since his departure from this city nothing had been heard from him by his friends, but advices just received from Texas state that, a few days ago, near the Town of New Ulm, in Austin County, a splendid bay stallion was discovered running furiously along the road, fully equipped with saddle and bridle, but riderless. After much difficulty, the animal was caught by some citizens, and the discovery made that tied to the saddle was a fine rifle and a coat. After catching the horse the parties waited for some time for the rider to come up, but, no one coming, a search was made in the neighborhood, without discovering a claimant for the horse. The equipments were then examined, and in the pocket of the coat was found a memorandum-book, which showed that the property belonged to a man named J. C. Hallum. In the book was a thirty-day note for $95, dated at San Antonio, July 14, and drawn by M. R. Clark in favor of J. C. Hallum. An entry in the memorandum book stated that J. C. Hallum, of Prairie City, Mo., left Yorktown, Tex., July 26. Another read: "Left Prairie City, Mo., with the beautiful golden bay stallion, the celebrated R. Y. Bell." No trace of Hallum could be found, and it is thought he had been foully dealt with. The entire country in that region has been searched by organized parties of citizens without discovering the missing man, and it is believed he was murdered and his body thrown into the Brazos River.

THE GILMAN FORGERIES.

New York Times, Oct. 5.

It is now certain that William C. Gilman, the respectable forger of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, has not committed suicide, and it is more than probable that he has been quietly hiding away in this city all the time. It was learned yesterday that overtures looking to a compromise had been made on the part of Gilman's relatives to his victims. These overtures were said to have come from Gilman's wife and sisters, and their terms were stated to be as follows: Mrs. Gilman offers to give up the family residence and furniture which are in her name, together with her private fortune, which is considerable, and Mr. Gilman's sisters are ready to sacrifice their individual interests in their dead mother's estate, if the victims will stipulate to refrain from prosecuting the forger criminally. There seems to be no doubt that the proposition will be accepted, as it has already met with a very favorable reception. A meeting of the victims was held during the afternoon in the office of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company in William street, but what action was taken could not be ascertained, as all those who took part refused to talk on the subject. No correct estimate can be made of the amount of restitution thus offered. Mrs. Gilman inherited a snug fortune from her father. Thomas C. Perkins, of Hartford, but how much remains of it is not known. The Thirty-sixth street house will not bring a large sum at forced sale. Mrs. Gilman, Sr., died about thirteen months ago, and her estate has not yet been settled. The portions that will fall to the shares of the three sisters of the forger will not, it is thought, exceed an aggregate of $50,000. A gentleman who has facilities for being acquainted with the details, but who did not wish his name published, estimated that, with Gilman's available assets thrown in, the total sum would reach in the neighborhood of $110,000. These, as far as can be ascertained, include sixteen shares Bank of Commerce stock, held by the American Exchange Bank, of the value of $127.50 per share, or a total of $2,040; fifty-three shares American Exchange Bank, at $108.50, or $5,750.50; $17,000 of certificates of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, held by the Home Life-Insurance Company; cash balance in American Exchange Bank, less Eaton's check of $1,040, $560; scrip of the New York Mutual Insurance Company, $300; other Atlantic Mutual scrip, $1,040; securities held by Talmage & Co., $4,000; office furniture, about $600; total, $31,290.50. The following is a corrected list of the losses, with the good collateral deducted:

	Spurious securities.	Advances.	Losses
American Ex. Bank	$85,320	$71,000	$67,400
Com. Mutual Ins. Co.	82,000	59,800	59,800
Daniel Drake Smith	30,050	21,000	21,000
Henry Talmage & Co.	20,000	18,000	14,000
Unknown	30,000	28,000	28,000
Total	$247,370	$197 800	$190,200

It will thus be seen that the total amount of Gilman's forgeries foot up a little less than $250,000, on which he obtained advances aggregating $197,800 in cash.

A curious transaction that was cleared up yesterday was the Home Fire-Insurance Company's connection with the forgeries. The original amount of Atlantic Mutual scrip taken by the Home from Gilman as collateral for a loan was $47,000. Of these, three represented individual face values of $10,000, and were, of course, forged. The others were all for small amounts and were genuine. A short time ago the Home officials sent Gilman word that they wanted him to take back $30,000 of his scrip. He understood what they meant, and immediately raised the money. The scrip that was returned to him consisted of the three raised certificates of $10,000 each. The $17,000 of small genuine certificates remain in possession of the Home Company as collateral for a loan of $14,000. Gilman took these three forged certificates and obtained a loan of $28,000 on them from a private business man, a friend of his, who refuses to let his name be known, preferring to pocket the loss rather than risk injuring his business reputation by having it made public. These three certificates are the only ones standing in Gilman's name that have not been presented to the Atlantic Mutual Company for verification. One of them was called in for payment by the Company some time ago, but Gilman said it was mislaid. Another certificate that was overdue was found in the batch held by the American Exchange Bank. President Coe, of that bank, says he has seen and examined the fifty-three shares additional of the bank's stock standing in Gilman's name, and that they have not been altered. The officers of the Atlantic Life say that, except the three certificates mentioned, all their scrip that was made out to Gilman has been accounted for. It is, therefore, reasonably certain that the total amount of his forgeries has been ascertained, and is as given above, for it cannot be discovered that he manipulated any other kind of certificates than those that have been mentioned. It was also learned from the officers of the Atlantic Mutual that they never issued a duplicate certificate to Gilman, and the first power of attorney discovered being dated Jan. 16, 1876, it is equally certain, as stated in yesterday's *Times*, that that was the time when Gilman began his astounding career of forgery. Another peculiarity that corroborates this theory is that the first half-dozen alterations are for comparatively small sums, and it was not until success had made him bold that he went into five figures. The more recent alterations are all for $10,000 each. A fact that proves the total amount of the forgeries has been ascertained is that there was only a little more than $20,000 of scrip in his name. Of this, $3,300 worth has been altered, and the other $17,000 unaltered is in possession of the Home Life-Insurance Company. President Coe, of the American Exchange Bank, said yesterday that his first act on learning of the forgeries was to examine Gilman's account at the bank. He found numerous checks for charitable and household expenses, none of them exceeding $100 in amount. The remainder of his checks appear to have been drawn in the regular course of his business. It is believed that Gilman kept a private account in some other bank. Immediately after the compromise-rumors began to get afloat Mr. Talmage announced that he had decided not to break open Gilman's private safe. It is, therefore, probable that nothing will ever be known of the great forger's motive in belieing his life and disgracing his honored relatives, or what he did with his ill-gotten money. The plan is supposed to let the matter die out as far as possible, and give Gilman a chance to get away to Europe. It is believed that he will hardly care to face his former friends and associates again. His relatives are wealthy enough to secure him and his family a competence, and there is no doubt that they will be willing to do so to hush up the scandal. Besides, he is one of the heirs to the noted Nathaniel Gilman estate, which has been in litigation for many years in Maine and this city, the contestant being George W. Gilman, of the Great American Tea Company. When this is settled his share will be no small sum. The only drawback to the scheme is the possibility that some of the victims may hold off, in the hope of obtaining the full amount of their losses, knowing that the forger's friends can stand it.

BRIDGE-BURNING.

READING, Pa., Oct. 3.—Evidence of a startling character was heard in the trials of the rioters and bridge-burners to-day. James Logue, a former brakeman in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, testified that the entire business of bridge-destroying and destruction of railroad tracks was fully considered at a meeting held on the Saturday previous to the commencement of the riot. The meeting was a secret one, at which striking railroaders only were admitted. Their pass-word was "Dom Pedro." The entrance word was "Dom," to which was answered "Pedro" by the inside attendant. Logue's evidence further showed that Nachtrieb, one of the accused bridge-burners, suggested at that meeting that a keg of powder might be placed under the Lebanon Valley bridge, which would blow her to hell. It was also suggested that squads be organized to go up and down the road and stop trains and tear up the tracks. Logue's evidence created intense excitement in the court-room.

The next witness was George W. Alexander, a former engineer of the railroad. He testified that he never belonged to the Brotherhood, but left the Company's employ with the Brotherhood of Engineers. After he left he joined the Brotherhood, and was promised $60 per month. He had been on the strike about five months, and the Brotherhood owes him about $240, which he never expected to get. All the men who quit work under the same promises have been deceived. Alexander also attended the meeting, and corroborated Logue's testimony. It had been arranged to commence the riots on Saturday night, July 21, but a row ensued, and the riot and bridge-burning were postponed until Sunday night. The signal was the sounding of tin horns. The war cry was "Keep the ball rolling," having reference to the strike at Pittsburg and Martinsburg.

Nachtrieb, Longlott, and Trout were identified, and the evidence was strong against them.

The Commonwealth rested the case this evening.

Blizzard, one of the accused, a poor cripple, was allowed to make a statement. He was arrested for having publicly acknowledged that he was one of the bridge-burners. He was arrested in Sunbury, nearly 100 miles from this point. He said he was drunk the day of his arrest. It is probable he will be discharged, as the prosecution has seemingly abandoned his case.

Trout and Longlott, two of the accused bridge-burners, are mere boys.

The evidence of the detective, detailing Trout's alleged confession as having been one of the bridge-burners, was admitted. Trout said he carried the lumber on to the bridge to be used as kindling.

The counsel for the defense claim that when the boy was arrested in Philadelphia, on board the United States School Ship Constitution, he was either scared into the confession or improper steps were taken by the officers to bring it about. The evidence against Longlott is not damaging.

The defense opened prior to the adjournment this evening. H. W. Blond, in his address to the jury, made these remarks: "It requires a little more conscience than is common with the average detectives to withstand the temptation of so magnificent a bribe of $15,000 as was offered as a reward by the Reading Railroad for the arrest and conviction of the guilty bridge-burners, and in the official greed for that money the officers had dragged innocent parties into court, and all the ingenious devices of a tricky and unwholesome detective system had been employed to convict them."

The evidence for the defense will begin to-morrow.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Henry W. Mann, shoer at the Stock-Yards, Kansas City, shot his little daughter, between 2 and 3 years old, through the heart yesterday, and then shot himself through the head. Both died instantly. Mann's wife died about six months ago, since when his mind has been affected at times, and this is assigned as a cause of the act.

RELEASED.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—John R. Cooper, whose arrest in connection with the disappearance of certain California funds was reported in these dispatches last evening, was released to-day, after turning over the valuables to G. P. Griffith, Vice-President of the Third National Bank, in trust for A. D. Cooper's creditors.

THE ERA OF FORGERY.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Col. Henry R. Sibley, a prominent citizen of Charlestown, was arrested yesterday, charged with forging indorsements on two promissory notes which he had discounted.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—Committees of the Council and Board of Aldermen have begun investigating Lee A. Fulmer, Street-Commissioner, on charges of corruption and malfeasance in office, preferred by Ald. Stratford. The testimony presented last night was decidedly bad for him, but he claims the ability to establish his innocence.

Brown, Blair & Co., of Crawfordsville, have brought suit against the First National Bank, to recover $10,750 deposited by Kennard & Co., provision brokers of this city, Sept. 10, and afterwards checked on in favor of Brown, Blair & Co. The bank claims that the money was applied on an overdraft of Kennard & Co.'s account, and denies that the check was made in favor of Brown, Blair & Co. Plaintiffs further allege that the bank officers know Kennard & Co. were acting as their agents, and that the money belonged to them—the plaintiffs.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 7.—The Allegheny coopers demand 23 cents per barrel, failing to obtain which, they threaten to strike to-morrow. This is an advance of 3 cents over the price recently agreed on, and is based on sales the past week to the Standard Oil Company at $1.40. It is believed the bosses will yield rather than close their shops.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Compton, whose stage name was Fannie, wife of the business-manager of the Opera-House, is dead. She possessed fair ability as an actress, but had not appeared on the stage for several years, owing to ill health. Her private character was irreproachable.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Arrived, the steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Arrived, the steamship Illinois, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The steamships Canada and 'Frisco, from New York, Indiana, from Philadelphia, and Polynesian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NOT LIABLE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—In the case of J. B. Barry vs. the Packet Company for $20,000 for injuries sustained by the explosion of the Pat Cleburne, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

PARIS.

Marshal MacMahon's Last Manifesto.

The Arrogant Attitude of the Reactionary President.

An Attempt to Terrorize France by a Resuscitation of Personal Government.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, France, Sept. 21.—Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, has just issued a new manifesto, which at this moment is being eagerly or curiously studied in every town, village, and hamlet in France. It is a document likely to be much spoken of by history whenever the story of the present crisis may have to be recorded, and as such deserves to be read and studied, in all its naked and insolent folly, by every person interested in the bewildering labyrinth of French contemporary politics. [The manifesto appeared in full in THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 20.]

It is no exaggeration to say that a more

IMPERTINENT AND ARROGANT PROCLAMATION

was never addressed by a ruler to this nation. It bristles with contradictions. It is thick-sown with suppressions of truth and suggestions of falsehood, and it directly insults every elector in France. Is it necessary to point out the discrepancy between the concluding passages of the manifesto, in which the Marshal declares his aloofness from parties, and the lines which announce his intention to protect "Conservative" interests? Is it worth while to show how clumsily and disingenuously all opponents are branded with the name of demagogue, and held up to the peasantry as dangerous malefactors? Were M. de MacMahon an Alexander or a Liberator, instead of an unsuccessful and rather thick-headed soldier, he could scarcely use bolder words. The most serious feature in this surprising document is its presumption. It is calmly announced that the will of M. de MacMahon is, *bon gre mal gre*, to be forced down the throats of Frenchmen. If they consent to uphold him at the elections, they will get no thanks, but the Marshal will graciously deign to go on saving them a little longer. If they take umbrage at being addressed in language usually reserved for slaves, or at least for subjects of a despotic Government, it is all the same,—the Marshal will rule with the Senate.

The irreconcilable principles of Personal Government and National Sovereignty are

FACE TO FACE AT LAST.

There is no possibility of mistake. A Ministerial victory would mean the return to another age, the servile submission of France, the triumph of an intriguing Priesthood, and the loss of all those liberal institutions to attain which this unhappy land has for nearly a hundred years been periodically convulsed with agonies of fire and blood. The work of the Great Revolution would be undone, and Liberty manacled anew. It would, I think, be the beginning of the end of France as a free nation. With such a prospect to look forward to, the electors are not likely to hesitate. And yet, perhaps, this is being too rash. The ignorant selfishness of the French peasantry has brought about such curious things as the plebiscite vote of 1870, when 7,500,000 men voluntarily consented to a despotic usurpation. It is impossible to foretell with certainty the effect the message of M. de MacMahon may have upon the hard-working son of the soil. Universal suffrage is a treacherous weapon, with a double edge. It is an institution logically tolerable only in countries where education is widespread and thorough. In Germany, Scotland, and America, for instance, such an institution is rational and possible; but in France it has always seemed premature. If the *vox populi* be the *vox dei* in this land, I can only say, with reverence, that God is more changeable than I took Him to be.

But, besides throwing the principle of Personal Government into strong relief, the Manifesto has done something else to remove the "unclearness" which is so hateful to the Marshal. We can now see that, in addition to the already-existing factions of Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, and Clericals, forming the army of Reaction, there is another whose presence has been too much ignored. In future it may be known as

THE MACMAHONIST PARTY.

It is not a large one, nor one likely to cumber the earth for long. It consists of M. and Mme. de MacMahon, and is served by a tiny band of antechamber intriguers, whose official organ is the *Figaro*. The motto of the party is, "There is but one MacMahon, and M. de Saint-Genest, alias Bucheron, is his Prophet." Insignificant in itself as a political organization, the Macmahonist party borrows a disproportionate influence from the support of the Monarchists, who would at the first opportunity, however, disown it like the veriest poor relation; and Mme. de MacMahon brings it the dangerous friendship of the Jesuits. "O save us from our friends!" It is quite conceivable, after the publication of such a manifesto, that the Marshal—i. e., the Marechale—i. e., the Priests and Intriguers—may be sincere in saying that he serves no party. Till lately he was not one. If it be so, however, all France and all Europe have been misjudging him, and I am content to have erred with the rest. We had been mistaken apparently in his character also. By his own showing, he is not even the honestly-fanatical, brave, and—well—stupid soldier we supposed, but an ambitious tyrant, quite ready, should fortune favor him by opportunity, to play the part of a Napoleon,—on a scale suited to his own peculiar littleness. His bitterest enemy could pass no severer sentence on him than he has himself passed in his manifesto.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE DOCUMENT

has been indifferently accredited to M. de Fourtou and to the Duc de Broglie; but, although the first-named gentleman has countersigned it, and the second given it the negative countenance of silence, I incline myself to believe that it is in the main the child of the President's own eloquent pen. I cannot imagine it possible for experienced Parliamentary writers, like the Ministers in question, to have produced so grossly-incongruous a piece of absurdity. On the face of it, it is the work of an exasperated trooper, weary of continual tutorship, and bent on hewing a way out of the difficulties besetting him, in his own rude and primitive fashion. The spirit pervading the proclamation is, nevertheless, quite Fourtouesque. I warned you in former letters that, if ever M. de Fourtou got the upper hand in the Cabinet, trouble might be expected. The country is still admirably calm. Paris especially, all through the trying times we have had since the 16th of May, has set a splendid example of moderation. But below the outward calm terrible passions are raging; and if, as he threatens, the President were insensate enough to again dissolve a regularly-elected Republican Chamber, I should not like to answer for the consequences. Happily, the lessons taught by M. Thiers in life and death have not been thrown away. I cannot tell you how nearly the loss of the great statesman-patriot has come home to the people of Paris. My concierge said to me yesterday, almost tearfully, "Ah, Monsieur! I went to the funeral, too. It was a sort of satisfaction to be able to wet my feet even for M. Thiers!" And you know, of course, that concierges, since the day of Pipelet, have never been remarkable for sentimentality. Apropos of M. Thiers, I was anxiously asked by a British tourist, the other evening, whether "Emm. Theerz" was buried at Trouville! Is the vaunted educational power of the penny press, then a myth,—a fable?

While the Government is doing its best to insure its triumph at the election of the 14th of October by posting the Presidential message on the walls of Paris and the country, the Republicans are preparing

A FORMIDABLE REPLY.

M. Thiers' manifesto is to be made public within the next few days. There is some talk of its seizure by the Government; but this would be an act of madness surpassing even the Marshal's proclamation and the prosecution of M. Gambetta, about which, by-the-by, I have so far said nothing, as, until the second trial (at which Maitre Allon, the eloquent lawyer, will defend M. Gambetta), there has been nothing of great interest to say. The Monarchist papers have been doing all in their power to throw cold water upon the Presidential candidature of M. Grevy, by ridicule. Our facetious friend, the *Figaro*, suggests that, as it is all-important to the success of M. Grevy that he should be *known* to the electors,—who, of course, never heard of such a person as the ex-President of the Assembly,—it would be well for the Republicans to keep his name constantly before the public. To do this effectually, they might, in relating the great events of each day, skillfully substitute M. Grevy's name for that of the heroes of any particular deed they wish to chronicle. For instance: "Grevy Pacha yesterday attacked the Russians under Gen. Grevypoff, and defeated them with immense slaughter;" or, "M. Grevy has been elected Mayor of Grevy-les-Oies." The idea might even be extended to the advertisement and "agony" columns. What more likely to help the good cause than the frequent announcement that "The only chocolate is the Chocalat Grevy;" or, "Try the delicious Revalenta Grevy." *Figaro* anticipates that in the course of years the new Republican leaders would become tolerably familiar to France by this means.

The fact is, that the Monarchists have been greatly disconcerted by the sudden prominence given to the moderate and esteemed personality of M. Grevy. The laugh hides an uneasy fear. "*Rira bien, qui rira le dernier!*"

HARRY ST. MICHEL.

GOSHORN.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—As a mark of recognition for services rendered Russian exhibitors at the Centennial Exposition, the Czar of Russia has forwarded to the Hon. A. T. Goshorn, through M. Shiskin, Russian Minister, a brevet admitting Mr. Goshorn to the Knighthood of the second class, with a star of the Order of St. Stanislaus.

Tall Farming in California.

Red Bluff (Cal.) Correspondence New York Evening Post.

We stopped at "Knight's Landing," and called on Mr. Reed. We were told that he was busy in the field. There we found him, in a 2,000-acre lot, superintending his force of thirty men, his steam engine, his headers, wagons, mules, thresher, and separater, all of which were working harmoniously together, gathering in the crop; and this was a small outfit compared with that of Mr. Boggs, at Princeton, with whom we passed two days, entertained most agreeably by his family, in a princely farmer's mansion. We accompanied him to his 6,000-acre field, and there saw the machinery multiplied, as 100 acres each day were harvested, and the stream of wheat rolled into its bags at the rate of twelve bushels per minute. Not contented with this little farming, Mr. Boggs gives his attention to raising some of the finest horses in the State. About twenty of them we saw groomed in the stables, and there were droves of more common horses and mules frolicking the thousand-acre lawn. Mr. Boggs owns 100,000 acres in California, and 50,000 in Oregon. Most of it is pasturage, for he raises not more than 150,000 bushels of wheat. He has a few thousand cattle, he could not recollect the exact number, nor could he tell if his sheep would count more than 40,000, but he knew they were not below that figure. They are sheared twice in the year, averaging eight pounds of wool each, and netting, clear of all expenses, something more than one dollar a head. Were they not thinned out for the market they would double themselves every two years: and 20,000 being annually sold at one dollar a head, there is a total income of $60,000. Here is a model California farmer,—a State Senator, honored by his fellow-citizens with the Directorship of various public institutions,—who came into Sacramento thirty years ago a barefooted boy, and who modestly says that he has grown rich because he could not help it. We have sojourned with nobility in their castles, and have been accustomed to the etiquette of flimsy servility which calls for the address of "My lord" and "Your lordship"; but "John Boggs—hullo, John!" is the style our friend receives at Princeton, where he is the lord of manors compared to which an English park is but a potato-patch.

At Par.

Burlington Hawkeye.

The other day Mr. Middlerib stopped at a grocery and bought some onions, giving the grocer a $2 bill. Among the change handed back to the customer was an old $1 bill. It had been in that morning for kerosene oil, and there was just a dash of the oil on it, that had been spilled in the morning. Then the grocer had laid it down on a pile of codfish while he fixed the stopper in the oil-can. Then he had it on his fingers while he cut off a couple of pieces of cheese, and the cheese on the bill struggled with the codfish and kerosene for pre-eminence. Then it got a little touch of mackerel, and a little tincture of stale egg on it, and at last the grocer stuffed it into his pocket along with a plug of tobacco, and finally when Mr. Middlerib got it with his onions, he held it to his nose once or twice, sniffed it with an investigating air, and at last walked out of the store with a cheerful countenance, saying, "By George, we're all right now. Good times are here again, and the Government is paying 100 cents on the dollar."

The "Ruin" Business.

Detroit Free Press.

Two boys, surrounded by five or six others, sat on the grass on Ledyard street yesterday and played cards. A citizen, who knows that card-playing leads into the broad road of wickedness, halted and said to one of the players:

"Ah! my boy, don't you know that you are in a fair way to be ruined?"

"I am, eh!" replied the youngster as he held up his hand of cards and showed four trumps and an ace; "you just hold on here a minute, and if I don't show you that the other boy is all wrenched to pieces and ruined to death I'll eat the jack of spades and cut my throat with the jack o' clubs!"

He was taking every "trick" as the citizen passed on.

Odd Freak of a Wounded Soldier.

Danville (Ga.) Times.

There is a man living near the railroad (in Orange County, Va., we think) who belonged to a Florida regiment during the war. He was wounded in one of the numerous battles fought in that part of Virginia. The surgeon told him he could never recover the use of his leg. "Then," said he, "I shall never leave this battle-field." And he has kept his word. We saw his crutch standing at his cabin door as the cars hurried on by. His tobacco lot, too, was pointed out to us, and we were informed that he has a little factory where he makes chewing and smoking tobacco.

McClellan and the Moth.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Gen. McClellan now denies that he ever killed a moth. It appears that he had fairly circumvented the moth, had laid his parallels up to within pistol-shot of its works, had thoroughly and closely invested it, cut off all avenues of retreat or supplies, and then, just as he was on the point of winning some of its most important works, with a view to following the movement up with an assault and certain capture, the provoking moth went and died of old age.

Moose in Minnesota.

Rush City (Minn.) Post.

Last week (Friday) Mr. McKenzie, living a few miles north of here, shot and killed a monster moose, within four miles of Rush City. He seemed to be a stray one, having probably fed away from the herd, and when killed was feeding among some cattle. He stood over six feet high, and to look at was larger than a horse, and was nearly coal-black. Moose used to be quite plenty here in years gone by, but this is the first one seen for quite a number of years.

Sozodont.

All Dentifrices had their drawbacks until the salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

A sore leg of ten years cured after all remedies had failed. My right leg from the knee to the ankle was like a piece of raw beef. The itching and burning indescribable. I spent a fortune on it, visited doctor after doctor, no benefit; it seemed to grow worse; a thin, transparent yellow fluid kept oozing from it. Dr. Giles applied his Liniment Iodide of Ammonia with a feather; the itching and burning disappeared immediately, and in three days the redness and soreness had gone, and the leg was well. MRS. SARAH HANLON, 340 East Thirty-third street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

A pleasant and delightful tooth-wash is BERNARD'S GOLDEN DENTILAVE. It arrests decay, and imparts a pure, sweet breath. Ask your druggist for it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

"The benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable.

HENRY WELLS, of Wells, Fargo & Co.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

"I now recommend it exclusively, and consider it superior to every other remedy before the public."

I. T. CAMPBELL, Boston.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

"I would willingly have given one hundred dollars for the relief obtained from the first dose."

R. M. YALE, Boston.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

"It has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering."

GEO. W. HOUGHTON, Waltham.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, General Agents. Sold by all druggists.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE MILLION. AN ELECTRIC BATTERY FOR 25 CENTS.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Is warranted, on the reputation of Dr. Collins, its inventor, an old physician, to be the best plaster in the world of medicine. The union of the two great medical agents, viz. Electricity and Medical Gums and Essences fully justifies the claim, and entitles this remedy to rank foremost among all curative compounds for all external Aches and Pains.

"Are Doing Wonders."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—Collins' Voltaic Plasters are doing wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent last are all sold and more wanted. Please send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money inclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night, if possible. In haste. Yours,

T. F. PALMER, P. M.

No. Fayette, Mo., May 1, 1876.

NOTE.—Mr. Palmer is the Postmaster of North Fayette, and having become convinced of the great value of these Plasters by actual use, he has obtained them upon favorable terms and is selling large quantities. A medicine that thus recommends itself cannot be too highly commended. One Plaster sells dozens.

Sold by all druggists for 25 cents. Sent on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted perfect, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

PATENT BROILER.

CORNWALL'S PATENT BROILER

Broils Steaks, Chops, Fish, Game, and all Meats PERFECTLY, absolutely without smoke or smell of burning grease while broiling.

RETAIL PRICE, $1.50. C. O. D. orders promptly filled, and the trade supplied by

J. B. MUIR, General Agent, 77 South Clark-st.

Highest testimonials. Satisfaction guaranteed.

TOILET GOODS.

EDW. PINAUD CELEBRATED FRENCH Perfumery and Soap Specialty.

Essence of Ixora Breone, Violette, Opoponax, and Frangepani, Lettuce, Violet, Ixora, Medulline, Superior Soaps, Pinaud Cosmetics, Toilette Powder, Baudoline, and Creme nutritive for the hair.

HENRY DREYFUS,

Sole Wholesale Agent, 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

PLAYING CARDS.

No novelty has ever met with such universal favor.

Eclipse Comic Playing-Cards!

Refined Amusement for All! Nothing Silly nor Vulgar. Nothing like them in Europe or America. Sold by Stationers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere. Will send One Dozen packs by Express on receipt of $4.50.

F. H. LOWERRE, Sole Manuf'r, 67 Liberty-st., New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, that to-day throughout the country it stands alone as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it gained so high a reputation and position in the kitchens of the best Housekeepers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better biscuit, rolls, cakes, puddings, muffins, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy and nutritious. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will manifest themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a pure powder.

A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will keep any length of time in any climate, and is not liable like most other powders, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER is for sale by the best Grocers everywhere.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of Last Week's Finances ---Revival of Retail Trade.

The Produce Markets Irregular---Pork and Lard Unsettled---Meats Steady.

Wheat Excited---Corn Steadier---A Decline in Oats and Barley.

Lake Freights Advancing---Movement of Produce During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The movement in financial circles was somewhat reactionary last week. The currency orders from the country decreased perceptibly, and the discount lines of the banks gained nothing on those of the week preceding. At the same time the counter transactions, which are an unfailing indication of the condition of mercantile affairs, have been increasing, as they have done for a month or more. The increase of last week was due not only to the settlements on the first of the month, but to general mercantile transactions. The grain movement and Board of Trade business are the largest single factors in the counter business of the banks, but its growing dimensions are also due to a gradual revival of the long prostrate retail trade of the city.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street good call loans are negotiated at 5 per cent, and first-class time loans at 6@7 per cent.

The country orders for currency are lighter.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c@$1.00 per 1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks during the past week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,801,617	$551,186
Tuesday	4,511,842	630,676
Wednesday	4,275,455	501,903
Thursday	4,406,657	341,571
Friday	3,876,469	433,554
Saturday	3,529,719	261,844
Total	$25,401,762	$2,720,736
Corresponding week last year.	24,914,784	1,835,879

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The New York *Nation* of last week comments on the condition of the Treasury of the United States. After recapitulating the figures of the last debt statement, it remarks that the sale of 4 per cent bonds was checked long ago, and it is doubtful if more can be sold before resumption. The Treasury, however, has $100,000,000 4½ per cents, which can yet be made available for resumption purposes, and the market price for which rules sufficiently above par in gold to make their sale easy on the terms which the law permits. There is every reason to believe that, if the Resumption act stands as it is, a gold currency will be secured under it on Jan. 1, 1879. The act is threatened on the one hand by the inflationists, who object to the moderate contraction it directs, and on the other by an influential class of hard-money people who want more contraction than can be got under the law. The latter are urging a law which shall permit the Treasury to sell bonds for legal-tender notes,—that is, which will permit the funding of these notes into bonds. If it could be got, it would be well. The danger is that it will simply work to overthrow the present law. At the close of the week the gold value of the Treasury legal-tender note to pay $1 was $0.9720. Although silver in London has advanced to 55⅛d per ounce, yet, by reason of the condition of the sterling exchange market, the bullion in a 412½-grain silver dollar had at the close of the week a gold value of only $0.9242.

CONTRACTION OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DURING SEPTEMBER.

The contraction during September of the aggregate paper currency in circulation is figured out by an Eastern exchange at $3,570,082. The amount of paper money in use at the beginning of October in the circulation or in the bank reserves was as follows:

Legal-tender notes	$356,978,655	
Fractional currency	18,786,642	
	$375,765,297	
Less currency balances	23,041,885	
		$352,723,412
National Bank notes	$315,891,949	
Currency on deposit to retire such notes	14,436,552	
		301,455,397
Total of paper money in use		$654,178,809

The fractional currency has practically disappeared, although a large amount of it is outstanding. Taking it away from the above total, we have the following:

Paper money in use Sept. 1	$638,962,249
Paper money in use Oct. 1	635,392,167
Paper contraction during September	$ 3,570,082

SAN FRANCISCO VS. LONDON AS A SILVER MARKET.

The *Bankers' Magazine*, of New York, states the figures of the exports of silver from San Francisco to Asia during the first seven months in 1877. They amount to $12,193,537, compared with $4,919,062 for the corresponding seven months of 1876. The exports for seven months in 1877 include $1,783,372 of foreign silver coin and bullion (principally Mexican dollars), against $1,033,615 for seven months in 1876. It is within the past year that silver has been shipped from San Francisco direct to Asia on London orders and account. London has always been the principal *entrepot* of silver, but is losing its preeminence, and must finally yield it to the great city of the Pacific Coast.

SCARCITY OF GREENBACKS IN BOSTON.

A growing scarcity of greenbacks at the Boston banks is reported by the *Advertiser*. In consequence the rate between banks for balances for settlement at the Clearing-House has been further advanced to 4@4½ per cent, with a good demand. The turn has come suddenly, but it doubtless originates from causes which have been in operation for some time past. The country banks have doubtless been withdrawing their balances quite freely, as opportunities for investment opened to them, and individual deposits have shrunk, probably from similar causes. If the scarcity of greenbacks increases it will have a tendency to harden rates temporarily, by diminishing the sources of discount.

AN INSURANCE FAMILY.

H. R. Pierson, Receiver of the four New York life-insurance companies named below, has made the following report of their assets and liabilities:

Companies.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Widows' and Orphans'	$134,000	$ 291,307
Reserve Mutual	105,408	59,045
New York State	101,391	38,556
Guardian Mutual	110,712	1,425,551

SAVINGS-BANK INTEREST IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The State of Massachusetts taxes savings-bank deposits ¾ per cent. The Springfield *Republican* calls for the reduction of this tax, raised during the War, to ½ per cent. It claims that the banks evidently cannot go on paying depositors 5 per cent and the State ¾ per cent tax. Nearly all the Boston banks have recognized this fact, and already reduced the rate to depositors to 4 per cent, and to mortgagors to 6.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102⅞@102⅝ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97⅜@97½ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	481	485
Paris	520	517½
Belgium	520	517½
Switzerland	520	517½
Germany	94¼	95¼
Holland	39½	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. bonds	*107½	*108¼
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. sewerage	*107½	*108¼
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. water loan	*107½	*108¼
Cook County 7 ₽ ct. bonds	*107½	*108¼
North Chicago 7 ₽ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*98½	....
City Railway, South Side	....	140
City Railway, West Side	....	178
City Railway, North Side	....	128
Traders' Insurance Company	....	120
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co. stock	....	145
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
West Division Railway 7 ₽ cents	....	*105

*And interest.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	109¼	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	104⅞	105⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	107⅛	107⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	109⅜	109⅝
United States 10-40s	107	107⅜
United States new 5s of '81	106⅜	106⅝
United States 4½ per cent bonds, reg	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4 per cent bonds, reg	....	102
United States 4 per cent bonds, coupons	....	103
United States currency 6s	119¾	120⅛

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Gold closed at 102⅝, after selling at 102¾ and 102⅞. Rates for carrying 1 to 5 per cent.

Silver at London, 55 9-16d. Here silver bars are 123½ in greenbacks, 120¼ in gold. Coin, ¼@½ discount.

Governments steady.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds firm.

The stock market early in the day was irregular in its course, but a further advance in prices was established, the improvement ranged from ½ to 3 per cent, the latter Illinois Central, which sold up to 78. Trunk line shares strong. Granger shares made a sharp advance on large transactions. At the second call prices showed a reaction of ¼ to ½ from the highest point, except for Illinois Central, which was off 1½. In the afternoon stocks were strong and prices closed generally within a fraction of the highest point of the week.

Transactions aggregated 287,000, of which 11,000 were New York Central, 43,000 Erie, 56,800 Lake Shore, 16,000 Northwestern common, 14,700 preferred, 6,400 Rock Island, 14,400 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 15,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 14,000 Wabash, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal, 30,600 Delaware & Lackawanna, 7,600 Michigan Central, 3,400 C., C., C. & I., 3,200 Morris & Essex, 17,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 5@6 per cent, closing at 5@5½.

Customs receipts, $232,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $193,000.

Clearings, $16,000,000.

Sterling dull; long, 480½; short, 484½.

The New York weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $3,376,900; specie, debrease, $100,600; legal-tenders, decrease, $573,500; deposits, decrease, $2,917,800; circulation, increase, $265,800; reserve, increase, $55,350.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	109⅞	New 4½s	103¾
Coupons, '65, new	104⅞	New 4s	100⅞
Coupons, '67	107	10-40s (registered)	106⅞
Coupons, '68	109¼	Coupons	107¼
New 5s	106⅛	Currency 6s	120

STOCKS.

Western Union	82¼	Northwestern pfd	67⅞
Quicksilver	19½	C. C. C. & I	45¼
Quicksilver pfd	43¼	New Jersey Central	17⅞
Pacific Mail	24⅛	Rock Island	104⅛
Mariposa	101¼	St. Paul	41⅛
Mariposa pfd	101¼	St. Paul pfd, ex. div.	71⅞
Adams Express	98	Wabash	19⅝
Wells-Fargo	84⅛	Fort Wayne	93
American Express	55½	Terre Haute	4
United States Express	49⅛	Terre Haute pfd	16½
New York Central	108⅛	Chicago & Alton	81
Erie	13⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	103
Erie pfd	27	Ohio & Mississippi	108⅞
Harlem	142	D., L. & W	51⅜
Harlem pfd	137	A. & P. Telegraph	20
Michigan Central	62⅜	Missouri Pacific	101⅝
Panama	120	C., B. & Q	103⅞
Union Pacific stock	67	Hannibal & St. Jo	13⅝
Lake Shore	71⅜	Central Pacific bonds	105⅞
Illinois Central	76¼	Union Pacific bonds	104⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburg	83	U. P. land-grant	102⅞
Northwestern	41½	U. P. sinking fund	94⅜

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	42½	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	42½	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	17¾	Kentuck	8¼
Belcher	7	Leopard	1⅛
Best & Belcher	24¼	Mexican	12⅜
Bullion	13⅝	Northern Belle	20⅛
Consolidated Virginia	34⅜	Overman	28¾
California	33⅜	Ophir	17½
Choilar	39½	Raymond & Ely	11
Confidence	7½	Silver Hill	6⅜
Caledonia	4⅛	Savage	8⅜
Crown Point	6⅜	Segregated Belcher	45
Exchequer	12⅜	Sierra Nevada	6
Gould & Curry	12	Union Consolidated	7⅛
Hale & Norcross	7⅛	Yellow Jacket	12⅞
Imperial	1⅛	Eureka Consolidated	47⅝
Julia Consolidated	4	Grand Prize	19
Justice	15		

Consolidated Virginia and California declare dividends of $2 each.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Consols on money, 95 3-16; account, 95 5-16.

American securities—65s, 104⅝; 67s, 107⅜; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s, 106⅞; New York Central, 106½; Erie, 12¼; preferred, 123.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Rentes, 105f 32½c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	Receipts. 1876.	Shipments. 1877.	Shipments. 1876.
Flour, brls	11,767	9,141	10,446	6,402
Wheat, bu	178,860	93,917	382,875	139,103
Corn, bu	147,419	299,199	187,899	217,734
Oats, bu	95,982	43,300	146,316	50,691
Rye, bu	8,776	18,887		1,879
Barley, bu	58,430	41,875	19,927	10,502
Grass seed, lbs	304,775	194,467	98,218	283,209
Flax seed, lbs	460,270	565,380	229,500	400,242
B. corn, lbs	82,907	68,000		89,000
C. meats, lbs	57,670	66,300	1,449,476	1,240,878
Beef, tcs			51	
Beef, brls			126	120
Pork, brls		450	1,451	896
Lard, lbs	100,380	20,400	427,915	464,112
Tallow, lbs	44,148	38,320	24,000	
Butter, lbs	214,820	139,932	210,900	118,925
D. Hogs, No		5	139	
Live hogs, No	11,515	17,474	3,909	5,295
Cattle, No	2,877	3,367	3,326	3,420
Sheep, No	914	1,054	204	433
Hides, lbs	136,382	149,643	238,470	115,351
Highwin's, brls		370	100	211
Wool, lbs	116,379	342,585	248,076	184,820
Potatoes, bu	301	10,864	36	3,650
Coal, tons	5,157	4,968	649	1,020
Hay, tons	24	110	21	30
Lumber, m. ft	4,247	2,058	2,579	1,537
Shingles, No	1,560	2,890	1,320	775
Salt, brls	184	265	1,624	2,557

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 4,177 bu wheat, 2,124 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 1,236 bu rye, 529 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 66 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 53 cars No. 2 do, 41 cars No. 1 spring, 248 cars No. 2 do, 56 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (479 wheat); 61 cars high-mixed corn, 219 cars and 28,400 bu No. 2 do, 36 cars rejected do (316 corn); 2 cars No. 1 oats, 21 cars No. 2 white, 44 cars No. 2 oats, 4 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (71 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 11 cars No. 2 do; 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (17 rye); 3 cars No. 1 barley, 37 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars No. 3 do, 30 cars extra do, 30 cars feed (126 barley). Total (1,009 cars), 414,000 bu. Inspected out: 424,496 bu wheat, 253,083 bu corn, 85,364 bu oats, 1,605 bu rye, 29,841 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live-stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Oct. 6, 1877.	Sept. 29, 1877.	Oct. 7, 1876.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	80,182	70,841	57,796
Wheat, bu	1,303,215	1,032,402	671,931
Corn, bu	1,144,344	1,301,710	2,016,749
Oats, bu	542,925	698,389	467,263
Rye, bu	64,287	72,948	77,853
Barley, bu	349,694	289,612	341,739
Live hogs, No	78,962	70,092	92,837
Cattle, No	20,614	23,776	21,935
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	67,199	61,982	44,316
Wheat, bu	1,301,906	638,506	450,754
Corn, bu	1,042,526	1,301,198	1,765,822
Oats, bu	681,751	685,539	251,914
Rye, bu	74,562	16,549	69,790
Barley, bu	151,654	217,624	128,924
Live hogs, No	19,993	17,417	30,124
Cattle, No	10,484	11,745	13,153

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	Oct. 6, 1877.	Sept. 29, 1877.	Oct. 7, 1876.
Flour, brls	21,500	19,525	16,940
Wheat, bu	1,326,915	717,940	218,201
Corn, bu	819,910	585,680	536,975

The leading produce markets were unsteady Saturday, with trading in spasms of activity. There was not much done in provisions, and they averaged easier. Oats were also easier. Wheat was strong, being at times quite excited, and corn was a shade firmer in sympathy, while barley was again firm, notwithstanding the fact that receipts were again large. Freights were again quoted up, both by lake and Erie Canal.

The position of the dry-goods market was not essentially different from that previously noted. A satisfactory degree of activity was apparent on all sides, and the aggregate distribution fell very little below that of the earlier days of the week. Nothing occurred to disturb values, which throughout the list were steady and firm. Jobbers of groceries had a fairly active day. The staple articles, embracing coffees, teas, sugars, sirups, rice, soaps, and starch, and most of the minor articles, were freely dealt in, and the general market again presented a firm and healthy tone. Sugars continue in scanty supply, and, under a more active demand than is often witnessed at this stage of the season, the feeling was very firm at the lately advanced prices. Dealers are generally behind with their orders, though every effort is being made to get supplies forward. Coffees were steady. Teas and rice were strong. Other lines remained without change. There was a firm and fairly steady market for butter and cheese, the prices current on the preceding days not being subjected to any quotable change. Dried fruits were quoted in good demand, and generally steady. Fish were more quiet, and lake cured were easier, No. 1 white fish being quoted at $3.90@4.00, and trout at $3.25@3.50. Mackerel is in light supply, fat grades especially so. Prices of oils remain about as before. Linseed was unsettled, and sold irregularly. Carbon, lard, and whale were firm. Leather continues active and firm. Bagging was quiet and steady at the modified prices established early in the week. Coal and wood were firm.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues active, and the market firm. The cargo market was bare of offerings. Wool was quiet and steady. No. 1 timothy hay was in fair demand for shipment, and steady, while other grades were quiet. Hides continue firm under a good demand from dealers and tanners. Seeds were quiet and without change in price. The offerings of green fruits were fair, and grapes, pears, and peaches sold readily to the local trade. Poultry and game were in request at recent prices.

Lake freights were less active, but stronger, at 6c for wheat to Buffalo, and closing nominally at 5½c for corn to do. Room was taken for 150,000 bu wheat, 90,000 bu corn, and 15,000 bu oats.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 17½c on wheat and 16½c on corn.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. Rates on grain, boxed meats, and other fourth-class are now 35c to New York, 32c to Baltimore, 34c to Philadelphia, 40c to Boston and other New England points, and 30c to Montreal.

The average weekly consumption of corn in the United Kingdom was 1,390,730 bu in 1876, against 771,078 bu in 1875, and the consumption is still on the increase.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports at the undermentioned dates:

	Sept. 29, 1877.	Sept. 22, 1877.	Sept. 30, 1876.	Oct. 2, 1875.
Wheat, bu	8,488,949	7,502,163	8,911,897	8,947,384
Corn, bu	11,238,348	10,858,172	9,670,636	6,631,861
Oats, bu	3,802,968	3,338,966	2,566,636	2,523,927
Barley, bu	1,489,853	993,851	1,294,048	971,717
Rye, bu	579,440	597,695	582,697	312,194
Total bu	25,599,558	23,315,847	23,026,034	19,389,383

DIRECT IMPORTS.

The following statement shows the foreign value of, and the customs duties levied on, the goods entered at Chicago for consumption during the week ending Oct. 6, 1877. The currency value in this city is about $106,000:

Class of Goods.	Foreign value.	United States duty.
Musical merchandise	$ 2,437	$ 747.25
Cigars	1,893	1,542.43
Brandy	130	238.76
Gin	138	673.40
Still wine	405	126.48
Salt	513	201.89
Earthenware	346	154.40
Lumber	2,321	647.01
Nails	259	112.00
Maple sugar	569	167.38
Whisky	78	121.09
Dry goods	33,534	19,108.99
Ale, beer, and porter	376	113.73
Figs	154	90.58
Granite monuments	200	40.00
Paving tiles	48	10.05
Soda-ash	3,083	553.87
Toys and fancy goods	1,085	535.10
Books	1,048	256.00
Leaf tobacco	1,295	1,052.10
Tin plate	3,777	927.87
Watch materials	179	64.50
Chinaware	622	311.00
Machinery	111	38.85
Pepper	3,172	1,939.25
Preserved vegetables	64	22.40
Caustic soda	1,873	700.95
Totals	$ 58,752	$30,495.04

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active in the aggregate, and somewhat unsettled. Hog quotations were irregular, and pork was weak early, while meats were steady, and lard was uncertain. The parties who control the market disclaim the idea of a corner in pork, stating that mess now commands no more than its value as compared with meats, which are eagerly taken at present prices for consumption, as rapidly as they can be delivered.

The number of hogs packed since March 1 to dates mentioned, according to estimates based on supply, and packing returns furnished to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, are as follows, at the undermentioned places:

	1877.	1876.
Cincinnati, Oct. 3	124,800	97,400
Chicago, Oct. 3	1,280,000	1,050,000
Indianapolis, Oct. 3	180,000	233,000
Cedar Rapids, Oct. 3	95,500	84,800
Cleveland, Oct. 2	127,168	152,432
Kansas City, Sept. 18	66,157	12,630
Other places, approximately	281,375	199,738
Total	2,135,000	1,830,000
Increase	305,000	

MESS PORK—Was rather quiet, and very irregular. This month's deliveries declined 50c per brl and reacted 25c, while futures fell off about 10c. It was understood that a good many of the October shorts have been quietly settled off the market at $15.05. Sales were reported of 2,750 brls seller October at $14.55@14.90; 250 brls seller November at $13.00; 1,500 brls seller the year at $12.80@12.87½; and 4,250 brls seller January at $12.85@13.00. Total, 8,750 brls. The market closed tame at $14.75 seller October or round lots spot; $12.95@13.00 for November; $12.80@12.82½ seller the year; and $12.87½@12.90 seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $11.75@12.25, and extra prime do at $9.25@9.75.

LARD—Was in better demand and stronger for delivery now, or in time to fill October sales in New York, while the more deferred deliveries were easier, January declining 5c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 1,500 tcs cash (summer) at $8.65; 2,750 tcs for October at $8.65@8.70; 2,250 tcs seller the year at $8.20@8.30; and 3,250 tcs seller January at $8.30@8.37½. Total, 9,750 tcs. The market closed quiet at $8.70 for round lots cash; $8.65 do seller October; $8.22½@8.25 seller the year; and $8.30@8.32½ seller January.

MEATS—Were quiet and unchanged. There was a fair demand for small lots for current delivery, and cutters say that the product is taken as rapidly as they can prepare it for shipment. Sales were reported of 20 bxs shoulders at 6⅝c; 50 bxs do seller December at 5c; 60,000 lbs short ribs at 8c; 20,000 lbs long clears at 7⅝c; 200 bxs do at 8c; 100 bxs do seller first half December at 6⅝c; 1,000 tcs sweet pickled hams, seller November, on private terms; 100 bxs pork strips at 7⅛c; 100 bxs bacon do at 8c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	6¼	7⅛	7⅜	8¼
Loose, cured	6⅜	8	7⅞	8⅜
Boxed	6⅝	8¼	8⅛	8⅝
October loose	6⅝	7⅞	7¾	8⅜

Long and short clears quoted at 8c cash; 7¾c seller October; 6⅛c for December; and 7c for January. Cumberlands quiet at 8⅛@8½c; long cut hams, 9¾@10c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 10¾@11½c. Green hams, 8⅞@9¼c cash and 7⅞@8c for December. Green shoulders for December, 4¼@4¾c.

Bacon quoted at 7¼@7⅝c for shoulders, 8⅞@9c for short ribs, 9@9¼c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00@10.25 for mess; $11.00@11.25 for extra mess; and $14.00@14.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7⅞@7⅞c for city, and 7½@7¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand, though not active, and the market was a shade firmer at previous prices, the advance in wheat strengthening the views of holders. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 700 brls winters, chiefly at $6.25@7.00; 100 brls winter supers at $4.50; 665 brls spring extras, partly at $5.25@5.90; 200 brls spring superfines at $2.75@3.60; 75 brls buckwheat and 25 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,765 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $7.00@7.25; good to prime brands of winters, $6.00@6.50; choice to fine spring, $6.50@7.00; fair to good spring, $5.50@6.00; low spring, $3.00@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $7.00@7.50; patent springs, $7.50@8.50; low grade, $3.00@3.75; rye, $3.25@3.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and again stronger, being quoted scarce. Sales were made of 20 tons at $9.75 per ton on track.

SCREENINGS—Sales were made of 10 tons at $7.00, and 10 tons at $14.00 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at $16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and stronger. The market for futures advanced 1⅝c, and closed 1⅜@1½c above the latest prices of Friday, while cash wheat closed 1c higher than twenty-four hours previously. The British markets were quoted steady, but cargoes on passage were firm, and New York was strong, while our receipts were larger, but far exceeded by the shipments. It had been whispered around the previous afternoon that the market would be put up by local talent, but few believed it. The market opened strong, however, and then the shorts began to fill freely, the movement becoming more active when it was known that cash wheat was again in good demand by shippers, though water freights were stronger. The difference between cash and seller the month being narrowed down to 1½c at one time gave more confidence to exporters, while the steady call for spot, with the fact that our stocks in store appear to have slightly decreased during the week, induced some long buying by parties who have hitherto held off under the impression that the market could not keep much above $1.00 per bu. As there were a good many operators who deemed the market to be on the bulge, sellers were rather free, and the trading was active, though irregular. Seller the month opened at about $1.08, rose to $1.08¾, receded to $1.08⅛, advanced to $1.09½, and closed at $1.09⅜. Seller November sold at $1.06@1.07¾, closing at $1.07¼. Seller the year sold at $1.05¼@1.07. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.10¾ bid, No. 1 at $1.11⅞@1.12, and No. 3 at $1.08. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.11@1.12; 140,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.10@1.10¾; 8,800 bu No. 3 at $1.08; 1,000 bu rejected at 95c; and 6,000 bu by sample at 98c@$1.08¾. Total, 185,800.

WINTER WHEAT—Was inactive. There were a few offerings, but no apparent demand, and the market was entirely nominal.

HARD WHEAT—Was in good shipping demand, and 1@1½c higher, but holders were not generally willing to sell, hoping for a widening of the premium. Sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.14½@1.15, and 2,000 bu by sample at $1.15@1.17 free on board cars. Total, 6,600 bu.

CORN—Was less active and irregular. The market was stronger early, and deliveries for next month retained the advantage, closing ⅛c higher, while this month fell back ⅛c, and closed ⅛c lower than Friday afternoon. The reasons for this inverse movement were that shippers operated but slowly, the strength in freights being against them, while the British markets and New York were firm, and sympathy with wheat helped to firmness in corn futures. There was really a good demand for next month's delivery, chiefly from the shorts, while cash lots were heavy at times. Stocks appear to have increased here during the past week, and some operators say that Eastern buyers have been filling up so freely during the recent era of low freights that they will need to take comparatively little at the high rates of transportation which they anticipated. Seller November opened at 42⅝@42¾c, sold at 42⅞c, declined to 42⅜c, and closed at 42⅝c. Seller the year sold at 41⅜@41⅝c; seller January at 40c; and seller May was quoted at 43@43¼c. Seller the month sold at 42@42⅝c, closing, with cash No. 2, at 42⅛c. High mixed closed at 42½c and rejected at 41½c. Cash sales were reported of 44,000 bu high mixed at 42⅛@42⅝c; 118,200 bu No. 2 at 42⅛@42⅝c; 7,200 bu rejected at 41⅛@41½c; and 8,000 bu by sample at 42@43c on track. Total, 177,400 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active and ⅛@¼c lower. The receipts were smaller, the reported shipments large, and the shipments of the week exceeded the receipts. But the market ruled weak under large offerings of cash oats, which have been freely delivered on October contracts, and were constantly thrown on the market, as shippers who previously took them have withdrawn, having few or no orders to fill. November was the favorite future, and there was some changing from October into that month, the difference widening to about ⅜c. November opened at 23⅝c and declined to 23⅛c, closing at 23⅛c. October sold at 22⅝@22⅞c, closing at 22⅝c. December sold at 23⅜c. Cash oats closed at 22⅝c and No. 2 white at 23¼c. Rejected sold at 20c. Good samples were in moderate request. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 white at 23⅛c; 69,600 bu No. 2 at 22⅝@22⅞c; 1,800 bu rejected at 20c; 13,200 bu by sample at 21½@26c on track, and 7,800 bu do at 24@25½c free on board. Total, 99,600 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate request and steady under small receipts at 53½c for No. 2 or No. 1, and nominal at 47c for rejected. November sold at 55c. Cash sales were reported of 10,600 bu No. 2 at 53½c; 400 bu No. 1 at 53½c; 400 bu by sample at 55c on track. Total, 11,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower, except the lower grades, which were in active demand for shipment and firm. The receipts were large, and the stocks increased last week. November was in moderate demand, opening at 63½c and closing at 62c. October and cash sold at 60@70½c, closing at this range. Extra No. 3 sold at 43@43½c, and in A., D. & Co.'s at 43¼c. The sales were chiefly at 43¼c. No. 3 closed at 40@40½c. Feed sold at 37@38c, and closed firm at 38c. Fine samples were salable, but all other grades were dull, and sellers had to order their stock into store. Cash sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 at 60@60½c; 8,400 bu extra No. 3 at 43@43½c; 14,800 bu No. 3 at 40½c; 10,000 bu feed at 37@38c; 10,000 bu by sample 42@80c on track, and 1,200 bu do at 42c delivered. Total, 51,200.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $2.06@2.16.

BROOM-CORN—The order trade is better than a week ago, and the receipts are increasing. Prices are unchanged: Green hurl, 5½@6c; medium hurl, 4½@5c; red-tipped do, 4½@4¾c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red-tipped, with do, 4@4½c: red do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3½@4½c; inferior brush, 3½@4c; crooked, 2½@3½c.

BEANS—Were in fair request. Choice mediums were quoted at $1.75@1.90, and fair do at $1.60@1.70. Navies were quoted at $2.00.

BUTTER—The market was fairly active, firm, and unchanged. There was a free local and shipping demand at the range of prices following: Fancy creamery, 28@30c; good to choice grades, 20@25c; medium, 15@18c; inferior to common, 9@15c.

BAGGING—At the ½c reduction noted at the beginning of the week the market was steady and firm. Trade remains quiet, as is to be expected at this time of year: Stark, 24c; Brighton, A. 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c, Otter Creek, 20½c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@15c; do. double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—There was no noticeable change in this market. A moderate volume of business was in progress at previous quotations, or at 12½@13c for good to best full creams, and at 8@11½c for lower grades. The New York *Bulletin* says:

The receipts and exports of cheese since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts. Pkgs.	Exports. Pounds.
Past week	42,131	1,632,509
Same week 1876	49,910	2,150,604
Since May 1, 1877	1,558,900	81,822,368
Same time last year	1,332,724	64,766,829

COAL—Remains quiet and unchanged as follows: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut, and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.50@4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were quoted at $1.00 and lard tierces at $1.25.

EGGS—Fresh lots were selling at 17c. The receipts are taken every day, so there is no accumulation.

FISH—Trade has quieted down a trifle of late, but the demand is still better than usual for the time of year, and, excepting whitefish and trout, both of which have eased off 10@15c per ½ brl, the market remains firm at previous prices. Cod and fat mackerel are in light supply, and the latter are very firm. We now quote as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ₽ ½-brl $3.90@4.00; family whitefish, $2.75@3.00; trout, $3.25@3.50; mackerel, extra, ½-brl, $13.00@14.50; No. 1 shore, $11.00@12.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. shore, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 bay, $7.75@8.00; large family, do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.60@1.75; do medium, $1.30@1.40; large family, kits, $1.10@1.20; George's codfish, extra, $5.75@6.00; George's bank, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@8.00; ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian herring, brls, $16.00; smoked halibut, 9@10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a fairly satisfactory degree of activity in the fruit trade, and steadiness again characterized the general market. New Valencia raisins were quoted at 10@10½c, and new sliced apples at 7¼@7½c. Nuts were in fair request, and were held firmly. Following are the prices:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 9@11c: Turkish prunes, 8@9c; raisins, layers, $1.40@1.45; loose, Muscatel, $1.75@1.85; Valencia, 6½@7c; do new, 10@10½c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 19@20c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; sliced, new, 7¼@7½c; Michigan do, 6½@7¼c; Southern, 5@6c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 26@27c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19½c; French walnuts, 9½@10c; Naples walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@7½c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5c.

GREEN FRUITS.—The offerings were larger, and trade was fair at unchanged prices. Apples are easy under large offerings of inferior fruit. The Western crop will be light: Apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl; pears, 50@65c per basket; common to choice Michigan peaches, 30@65c per basket; Concord grapes, $1.75@2.00 per case or 25@50c per basket; Delaware do, $3.00@3.25 per case; Catawba, $2.25@2.50 per case; quinces, 65@75c per basket; cranberries, $9.00@10.50; oranges, $7.00@7.50 per box; lemons, $7.50 per box; California pears, $3.00@3.75 per box.

GROCERIES—The sugar market occupies a very firm position. The supply continues to fall largely short of current requirements and our jobbers are put to their wits' ends to keep up with their orders. Indeed, they find it impossible to promptly respond to all the demands that are made upon them. At the East as well as here the stock of sugars is small, and at this moment the situation is decidedly in holders' favor. Sirups and molasses are in increased demand. Coffees, rice, soaps, spices, etc., ruled steady and firm. We quote:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6⅛@7¼c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice and fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; good to prime, 22½@23c; common to fair, 19½@21c; roasting, 18@18½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11⅜@11½c; powdered, 11c; A standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10⅝@10⅜c; extra C, 10⅛@10¼c; C No. 1, 9⅞@10c; C No. 2, 9⅝@9¾c; yellow, 9@9⅝c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 53@55c; California honey drips, 50@52c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 60@63c; do prime, 55@58c; common to good, 48@53c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 35@37c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15½@16½c; nutmegs, $1.00@1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5⅝c; White Rose, 5½@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5½@6c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy was in request for shipment, wire-bound bales having the preference. Prairie was quiet. Quotations: No. 1, $8.50; do wire-bound, $9.00@9.25; No. 2, $7.00@7.50; mixed, $6.50@7.50; upland prairie, $6.50; No. 1, $5.50@6.00; slough, $4.00.

HIDES—Were in continued good demand and firm. Dealers and tanners are picking up the receipts as fast as they arrive, and the former are buying in the country. Dealers look for higher prices as the weather grows cooler. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 7½c; steers, 8c; green-cured light, 10c; heavy, 9c; damaged, 8c; part cured, 9c; green salted kip, 11c; green calf, 12½@13c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 14@16c; dry-salted hides, 12½c; dry flint do, 16@17c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Were in light request at 8@10c, and occasionally at 11c.

OILS—Linseed remains somewhat unsettled, there being at the moment no established price. Lard, carbon, and most other kinds were fairly firm. There was a good demand. We quote: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 13½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14½c; snow-white, 150 deg. test, 23c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 18c; Michigan legal test, 27½c; lard oil, strictly winter, 81c; do extra, 78c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 58@60c; boiled, 61@63c; whale, winter-bleach, 73c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do, extra, 80c; do, No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; winter, miners' oil, 65c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POTATOES—Early rose were slow at 35c in cars or 40@45c per bu in small lots from store. The offerings were small. Sweet potatoes were quoted at $2.00@3.50 per brl.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in fair local request at the quotations: Old chickens and large spring, $3.00@3.25 per doz. or 9c per lb; small spring, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $2.25@2.50; turkeys, 9@10c; geese, $8.00@8.50 per doz.; prairie chickens, $3.75@4.25 per doz.; wild ducks, $1.25@2.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy sold at $1.10@1.30, prime closing at $1.28@1.30. Prime clover sold at $5.00. The offerings were smaller. Flax was weak under large offerings, and sales were made at $1.20@1.26.

SALT—Was in fair demand at the prices. The stock is large, and there is little likelihood of an advance before the closing of navigation: Fine salt, 95c; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, with bags, $2.40; without bags, $2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TEAS—There was little that is new to note in the tea market. Trade was only fair, but was fully as good as in past seasons at a like period. We quote the market firm as follows:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 36@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest new, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 73@78c.

WOOD—Remains firm at former quotations, or at $6.00@6.50 for maple, at $5.50@6.00 for beech, and at $4.00@4.50 for slabs—delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and steady, some grades being firm under small stocks and receipts. The demand is chiefly from Western manufacturers: Medium unwashed wools, 25@27c; fine unwashed, 22@25c; fine fleeced, washed, 37@40c; medium, do, 38@39c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to good, 36@41c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	4,137	11,740	199
Tuesday	3,977	17,423	924
Wednesday	4,648	15,790	909
Thursday	3,238	14,833	803
Friday	2,877	11,515	914
Saturday	800	9,000	300
Total	19,677	80,301	4,049
Same week last year	21,285	93,477	7,489
Same week in 1875	20,513	65,992	....
Last week	24,106	71,810	7,081
Week before last	22,076	59,308	4,832
Shipments—			
Monday	1,128	2,565	.....
Tuesday	683	3,363	204
Wednesday	2,029	3,296	197
Thursday	1,391	4,752	....
Friday	3,326	3,908	204
Total	8,557	17,834	605

CATTLE—In comparison with the three preceding weeks the week ending with Saturday last had no peculiar features. The supply consisted of a miserably poor class of stock, and was constantly in excess of the demand, which at no time had any appearance of urgency; consequently, values ruled weak and variable. During the first three days there was a noticeable decline in prices, but toward the end of the week there was developed a somewhat firmer feeling, and the market closed steady at substantially the quotations of the week before. Very few strictly choice cattle were offered, and of the entire supply, not to exceed 500 head, found buyers at prices above $5.00. There was a sale on Friday of 45 head, averaging 1,556 lbs, at $5.75, and on Thursday a very extra bunch, averaging 1,474 lbs, fetched $6.00. Most of the trading was done under $4.30, or at $3.25@4.25 for common to good shipping steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,300 lbs; at $3.00@3.75 for Colorados; at $2.60@3.25 for Texas through cattle; and at $2.60@3.15 for stockers and native butchers' stuff. Veals were in light supply, and sold at $3.00@5.50. Milch cows were in demand at $25@40.00 per head. Texas and Colorado cattle comprised a considerable proportion of the entire supply. The market closed steady at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.40@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.85@5.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.40
Texas—Through droves	2.50@3.50
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@5.50

HOGS—The week opened quiet, with prices showing a downward inclination. The arrivals up to the close of Wednesday aggregated some 45,000 head, and prices in the meantime declined 15@25c per 100 lbs. The last half of the week witnessed a somewhat diminished supply, and before the close prices had worked back to nearly the opening rates, the difference scarcely exceeding 5c. Saturday's market was active and firm at $5.40@5.60 for common to prime light weights, and at $5.15@6.00 for poor to fancy heavy. Common to good medium and heavy weight packing hogs sold at $5.20@5.50, and extra Philadelphias at $5.90@6.00. Michigan hogs continued neglected at 30@40c per 100 lbs less than Western hogs. The supply of the latter has been unusually liberal, and receivers were bothered to find buyers for them even at the discount. We quote Michigan hogs, skips, and inferior grades generally at $4.50@5.15.

One year ago heavy hogs were quoted at $5.70@6.30, and bacon grades at $6.00@6.15. At a corresponding period in 1875 the range of the market was $7.00@8.35.

SHEEP—Have been in light demand, so that the fact that the receipts amounted to only about 4,000 head, there was an adequate supply. Prices remained without important change, ranging from $2.75 for inferior to $4.50 for strictly choice grades.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—HOGS—Strong, scarce, and wanted; Yorkers, $5.00@5.30; packing do Bostons, $5.30@5.40; Philadelphias, $5.50@5.60.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; little done.

SHEEP—Strong, with good demand; butchers', 3@4c; shipping muttons, 3⅜@4½c.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 700; cattle, 500; sheep, 600.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—HOGS—Steady; common, $4.60@5.10; light, $5.20@5.40; packing, $5.25@5.50; receipts, 1,441; shipments, 315.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was destitute of lumber, and nominally firm at the recent quotations. A small fleet is expected early this week. Piece-stuff is firm at $8.00, and inch at $8.50@9.50 and $10.00@13.00. Lath are quoted at $1.25@1.30, and shingles at $2.00@2.15.

Lumber freights are quoted firmer, at $1.25 for Muskegon, $1.37½ for Ludington, and $1.50 for Manistee.

At the yards trade continues good and prices strong. The shipments for a few days past have fallen off a little, but are still far ahead of those of a year ago, and dealers are very busy filling orders. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$34.00@35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00@31.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.00@17.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	33.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	27.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	21.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	16.00@17.00
Common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.50
Fencing, do, 12 to 18 feet	10.00@11.00
Fencing No. 2	8.00@ 9.50
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet	10.00@11.50
Cull boards	8.50@ 9.50
Dimension stuff	9.25@11.00
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	12.00@17.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	9.50@11.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles "A" standard	2.10@ 2.20
Shingles "A" choice to extra	2.20@ 2.50
Dry shingles 15c extra.	

On Oct. 2 the receipts of lumber were 25,000,000 ft behind those of last year on the same date. The *Northwestern Lumberman* thinks it probable that the figures will widen to 80,000,000@100,000,000 ft in the last part of the season. This conclusion is reached by calculating the shortage in shipments at several points. Menominee will probably be short about 20,000,000 ft as compared with last year. About 18,000,000 ft are hung up at Ford River. At Manistee there is a difference in the quantity rafted of 14,000,000 ft, and at Muskegon of 21,000,000 ft, with 40,000,000 ft hung up. The receipts last year were 119,000,000 ft less than in 1875.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 12s 4d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 8d. Corn—No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork, 48s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—evening.—COTTON—Buoyant at 6 9-16@6 11-16; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000; American, 12,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12s 4d@12s 8d; do club, 12s 8d@13s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s@11s 6d; do winter, 11s 3d@11s 9d. Corn—Western mixed, 28s@28s 3d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 40s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 48s. Prime mess beef, 92s 6d. Lard—American, 46s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 40s; short clear, 42s 6d.

TALLOW—American, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 9d@8s; refined, 12s 6d@13s.

LINSEED OIL—30s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25s 6d@25s 9d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 61s.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25s 9d@26s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 6.—PETROLEUM—38s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 60s; Western, 49s. Bacon—Short ribs, new, 42s; long clear, 40s; short clear, 42s; shoulders, 35s; hams, 50s. Lard, 46s 6d. Prime mess beef, 90s; India mess beef, 98s; extra India mess, 107s. Cheese, 61s. Tallow, 41s.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and steady; fair average California, 63s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firm. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail during the present and following month, 50s 6d@51s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—COTTON—Firm; 11 5-16@11 7-16c; futures firm; October, 11.40c; November, 11.24@11.25c; December, 11.21@11.22c; January, 11.27@11.28c; February, 11.40@11.41c; March, 11.53@11.54c; April, 11.66@11.67c; May, 11.78@11.80c; June, 11.91@11.93c.

FLOUR—Higher and more doing, mainly for export; receipts, 8,000 brls; No. 2, $3.25@4.30; super State and Western, $5.10@5.35; common to good extra, $5.65@5.90; good to choice, $5.95@6.30; white wheat extra, $6.35@7.10; fancy, $7.15@8.50; extra Ohio, $4.80@7.75; St. Louis, $5.75@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@10.00. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.65@3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, with good business, largely speculative; receipts, 150,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.27; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.35½@1.37; No. 1 Minnesota spring, 1.39; hard No. 1 spring, $1.40; No. 2 Milwaukee, October, $1.34; No. 2 spring, $1.32@1.32½; No. 2 red winter, October, $1.47@1.57; No. 1 Milwaukee, October, $1.36@1.38. Rye—Market dull; Western, 71c. Corn higer; receipts, 151,000 bu; high-mixed, 59¼@60c; unsound Western mixed in store, 57c; No. 2 white, to arrive, 65c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 58,000 bu.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 55@60c.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market dull; Rio cargoes, 16¼@20¼c in gold; jobbing, 16½@21½c in gold. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm, with very light offerings; crude, 8⅞@9¼c; refined, 15¼c bid for October.

TALLOW—Steady at 7⅞@7¾c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady at $1.70@1.80.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 34@34½c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger, and closed easier; new mess, $14.35. Beef quiet. Western long clear quiet at 8⅛c. Lard firm; closed dull and lower; prime steam, $9.20@9.22½.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm at 7@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13½.

LEATHER—Unchanged.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleece, 32@57c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 10@32c; Texas, 14@32c.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady, in fair demand, and unchanged. Ingot lake dull and heavy at 17¾@18c; pig iron quiet but firm; Scotch, $24.00@27.00; American, $16.00@20.00; Russia sheeting, 10½@11c in gold.

NAILS—Steady; cut, $2.50; clinch, $4.25@5.25; horseshoe, No. 8, 20@26c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer and higher; Western steamer, $1.30; do No. 2 winter red, spot and October, $1.41¼; November, $1.42. Corn—Western firmer; Western mixed spot and October, 59¼c; November, 59½c; December, old or new, 58c; steamer, 57½c. Oats steady, firm, and unchanged. Rye quiet at 66@69c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easier. Pork, $14.50@15.00. Bulk meats, loose; shoulders, 7⅛@7½c; clear rib sides, 8½c; packed, 8@8⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 9½@9⅝c. Hams, 11½@13½c. Lard—Refined, 10@10½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 41,500 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 52,500 bu; corn, 15,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; amber, $1.44@1.50; red, $1.41@1.45; white, $1.50@1.55. Corn firm; yellow, 61½@62c; mixed, 60@61c. Oats quiet; white Western, 34@38c; Western mixed, 32@34c. Rye—Market dull at 67@70c.

PROVISIONS—Demand active and firm; mess pork, $15.00@15.50. Beef hams, $17.00@18.00; India mess, $23.00@23.50.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 30@33c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 24@26c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 20@22c.

CHEESE—In good demand for choice Western; fancy, 12¼@13c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull and firm; refined, 13¼@13⅝c; crude, 10½@10⅝c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—COTTON—Strong and higher at 11½c.

FLOUR—Demand fair and prices higher; family, $6.15@6.30.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; red, $1.20@1.27. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats quiet but firm at 28@30c. Rye inactive at 57@58c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm at $14.50. Lard in good demand; steam, $8.75; kettle, $9.25@9.75. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull at $8.00; $9.25; $9.50.

WHISKY—Demand good and tendency upwards, at $1.07.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Firm at 60c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.36; extra do, $1.37½; amber Michigan, spot, $1.35½; October, $1.34¼; November, $1.33; No. 1 red winter, $1.37½; No. 2 do, spot, $1.33½; October, $1.33¼; November, $1.31; No. 3 red, $1.25; No. 2 canal red, $1.35½; No. 2 spring, $1.15. Corn dull; high-mixed, spot, held at 47c; 46½c bid; No. 2, spot and October, 46¼c; November, 46⅛c; No. 2 white, 48½c; rejected, 45½c; damaged, 43½c; rejected No. 2, 37c. Oats dull; white, 28½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.00@5.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 72,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 4,300 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Held higher.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 3 red fall, $1.23½@1.26 cash; $1.25@1.26 October; $1.24@1.25½ November. Corn better at 42½c cash; 42@42½c October. Oats lower at 24⅝@31c cash; 25c October. Rye easier at 54½c. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower to sell at $14.20 bid cash; job lots sold at $14.65@14.75. Dry salt meats—Nothing done. Bacon higher and easier at 8@9½c, 9¼c, 9¾c, the outside delivered. Lard—Job lots of summer, $8.87½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,400 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye 2,300 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—CORN—Firmer at 60@61c.

CORN-MEAL—Demand fair and prices higher.

HAY—Strong and higher; prime, $16.50; choice, $17.50@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats strong and higher; loose, 8c; packed, 8¼c for shoulders. Bacon, quiet; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 10c. Hams—Sugar-cured firmer at 14c.

COFFEE—Quiet and weak; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17@20¾c.

MONETARY—Gold, 102⅝; sight exchange on New York at par. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 493.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.18; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.16½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.13½; October, $1.08⅝; November, $1.07⅝; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.00½. Corn dull and weak; No. 2, 41½c. Oats easier and lower; No. 2, 22½c. Rye easier and in fair demand; No. 1, 53½c. Barley buoyant and higher; No. 2 spring, 62½@63c; November, 63½c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 185,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 168,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—COTTON—Firm at 11c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, but not quotably higher. Corn—Market easier; white, 55c; mixed, 50c. Oats active and firm; white, 33c; mixed, 30c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.00. Bulk meats dull and unsettled; shoulders, loose, 8¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9¼@9⅜c; clear, 9½c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet at 14c. Lard steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—In better demand; sales of 4,000 bu No. 1 hard Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1.25½@1.27; 2,500 bu Green Bay at $1.23; 1,000 bu white Wisconsin at $1.27. Corn dull and holders firm; asking 51c for No. 2 mixed Western. Oats, asking 31c for No. 2 Western. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Excited; wheat shipped for 10c and oats at 8c to New York.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 red, $1.26@1.28. Corn, 42@43c. Rye, 53@54c. Oats, 23@28c.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats—Shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear ribs, 8¼@8⅜c. Hams—None here. Lard—Steam, 8¾@8⅞c; kettle, 9¾@10c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn scarce, firm, and unchanged. Oats, 42@45c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 37@38c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 34@36c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 6.—COTTON—Firm; generally held higher; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 610 bales; shipments, 570 bales; stock, 3,000.

Others unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1.33. Corn steady; high mixed, 56c; rejected, 54c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Business continues light with package houses, and the jobbing trade is only moderate. Cotton goods quiet and steady. Prints moving slowly. Dress goods in good demand. Men's wear woolens quiet in first hands, but steady. Foreign goods in moderate request.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Wool dull; prices weak and in favor of buyers, but without material change; manufacturers purchasing cautiously and only in quantities as wanted; receipts continue light, and notwithstanding the limited demand stocks are becoming reduced; fine fleeces still quite neglected, but more inquiry for desirable lots.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 12¾c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, $2.37½@2.40 at Parker's; refined, 15½c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 6.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 32½c.

STEINBERGER.

The Ex-Premier of Samoa Returns to His Native Soil—How He Made a Constitution and a King.

New York Herald, Oct. 4.

The ex-Premier of the Samoan Islands, Col. A. B. Steinberger, is back again on his native heath, having arrived here yesterday by the steamer Amerique from Havre. His dark hazel eye is as full of speculation as ever, and he continues to cherish the prospect of being able some day yet to dispose of the fortunes of the Samoan Islands. He is a young man, short and slight in stature, of dark complexion, and jet black hair and mustache. His address is such as one might expect to find in a spry person, who lived so long and did so much lobbying in Washington, where a facile and polished tongue, a pretty general knowledge of everything, and unbounded "cheek" contribute prime requisites to a successful career. Steinberger did a very large lobbying stroke once for a Pacific mail steamship company, and in the course of the operation read up extensively on coaling stations in the Pacific. He was particularly struck with the report of Commodore Meade on the availability of the Samoan Islands as provisioning stations for American vessels crossing the Pacific. Secretary Fish wanted Steinberger (how ever he happened to become so intimately acquainted with him) to make a trip to Australia and examine into the workings, of which there were many complaints at the time, of the United States Consulates. Steinberger asked for a few days' consideration, and then suggested that a more congenial field for his particular talents would be in investigating the resources of the Samoan Islands, and so much did he interest the Secretary that he was forthwith commissioned as an agent of the Government, and soon after departed for San Francisco, where he hired a pilot boat, and started for the South Pacific, a distance of nearly 5,000 miles, in May, 1873.

He made good use of his time, and being full of his mission, and full of energy, along with having a faculty for shrewd observation and ready, fluent statement, he furnished on his return a most interesting report on the islands, that was copied universally, besides bringing back two freight-car loads of curiosities and products of the soil. Soon after he interested President Grant, and finally, in the spring of 1875, he was sent to the islands a second time as Commissioner, with many imposing accompaniments, a man-of-war, the Tuscarora, for his conveyance, $150,000 worth of presents for the chieftains, besides steam launches and boats of various kinds. He bore with him special letters from President Grant and Secretary Fish, and the object of his mission was to cultivate amicable and commercial relations between the islands and the United States, to point out to the Chiefs that America, among the great nations, was nearer and dearer to them than any other; to dwell upon the conveniences of trade with San Francisco, and altogether to make the people of these islands feel that they had a great friend in the United States which would see that they were not molested and might tacitly extend over them a sort of protectorate. Steinberger made a tremendous splurge. The Chiefs and natives took him for something equal to the President. They flung their lives, liberties, and sacred honor at his feet, and, improving his opportunity, he became their Premier and relegated their lawful sovereign to obscurity and impotency. The latter part of his programme was not in the contemplation of either the President or Secretary Fish, and they felt greatly disturbed when they heard of Steinberger's Premiership. In the meantime the other foreigners, particularly the English, grew terribly incensed, especially the agents of the London Missionary Independent Presbyterian Society, who had converted two-thirds of the natives to Protestantism and felt they had some superior claims on the islands, while Steinberger insisted upon giving the French Catholic missionaries an equal showing.

The agents of the Society sent off word to Fiji about the doings of the adventurous Yankee, whom they painted in pretty dark colors, and soon after the Barraconta, British man-of-war, under command of Capt. Stevens, arrived on the scene, and, by a series of diplomatic interviews with the Chiefs, and insults to the King, Malletoa, brought things to such a pass that Steinberger began to feel his position precarious. One of the English sailors dismantled his pleasure yacht, and the next day the Captain of the man-of-war ordered his arrest, had him brought aboard, put him into a little house on deck, threatened him with irons if he received any communications, and with being shot if he attempted sending any letters ashore. He was kept nine weeks on board the man-of-war, and his friend, the King, was deposed and disgraced. Steinberger was carried to the Fiji Islands, from thence he made his way to Auckland, New Zealand, then to London, where he wrote letters to Earl Derby about the outrage committed on him. After that he went to Paris and represented to the French Government how necessary for their interests it would be to have a Consul in the Samoan Islands. Now he has returned to his native sod, and the first week Congress meets he will go before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and lay a mass of documents before them, in which he expects to show up Secretary Fish in an unenviable and unpatriotic light.

He declared last evening in conversation that he had been badly dealt with. "My report about these islands," said he, "was the only one that laid any pretensions to giving a clear and accurate account of the natives, the soil and productions, the capacity, and value of the Samoan group. My first trip was a preliminary survey, but the second was a peaceful conquest." The Colonel here entered into a very interesting sketch of this peaceful conquest.

After landing he saw all the Chiefs assembled together. They wanted a unification of the people of all the islands. They accepted Col. Steinberger's *ipse dixit* and he went to work and created a Parliament. "From the two rival factions," said he, "I selected a King. That was accepted by the whole native government. Out of a population of 50,000 there were 10,000 on hand to receive me on this occasion, and the United States ship Tuscarora was provisioned gratis during her stay by supplies from the native Chiefs. I next drafted a Constitution and created a Government. Then was inaugurated a system of road building, of schools, of harbor defenses, and of clothing the people."

"How did you find them in regard to clothing?"

"When I first landed at Samoa the natives wore hardly any clothing except the lava lava, a sort of white cloth that covers only a portion of their bodies. My reform soon spread and became the fashion, and now they love to dress in the styles of Paris and London. The Government was a sort of constitutional monarchy, but a dual Government, and the spirit of caste, along with the religious prejudices among the two contending high families of the island, rendered it impossible that any other kind of Government would suit. The nine islands were divided into eight districts, with eight native Governors nominated by myself, and all existing to-day as they existed then.

"The King I nominated, Malletoa, had a term prescribed for him of four years. He was to be succeeded by one of the Tupai family for a term of four, and this was to go on alternating indefinitely. After the lapse of seven years the people were to decide whether the monarchy should be continued or a republic be established in its stead. The primary object, however, was after the two contending families were wiped out of existence to leave to the people the decision as to what form of government and under whose rule they would live thereafter." The Colonel then related many of the details of the new plan of government, and went on to say: "The first trouble that happened the new government, which had been established a few years, and under which the country had grown prosperous and internecine feuds and fights had been extinguished, was in December, 1875."

"Prior to that time how was your standing in the island?"

"It was always the same. My influence throughout the island was still strong. The people loved me. I could do what I pleased, but I always tried to deal justly whenever I was called upon in my capacity as Premier. I was of greater importance than the King, and that was demonstrated day after day. I so constructed the Constitution that the inherent spirit of caste should be respected, and yet the Constitution be as nearly republican as possible. But in trying to deal fairly with all creeds and classes I provoked the Protestant missionaries, and they brought in an English man-of-war, and the rest you know all about. There never was such an outrage. The Captain of that vessel refused to receive the King's barge, and he ordered the King to provide him (the Captain) with a guard of honor when he went ashore. His sailors after my arrest plundered my house and destroyed my property, but I am glad to find that on his return to England he was tried by court-martial and dismissed the service. It was said that I had no remedy because I had forfeited the protection of my Government and expatriated myself in becoming the Premier of Samoa, but on this question I have the best authority that it was no act of expatriation.

"I met Caleb Cushing in Paris and on that subject I asked him his opinion as to the point whether I had expatriated myself by taking an official position under an unrecognized Government, created by myself under influences marked out for me by the authorities at Washington. Mr. Cushing gave me clearly to understand that such an idea was absurd, and that I was fully entitled to United States recognition and protection." Such is the story of the ex-Premier of Samoa.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*Marquette Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, New Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Night Expr's for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depart	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted	9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until	8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.	
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted	7 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at	9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday	7 p. m.

Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

THE RAIL

Formation of a Gi

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A GREAT FREIGHT

Special Dispatch to The C

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The resentative body of railroa assembled in the United S days' conference this mor plished all its purposed. meeting was mainly to find to secure the aid of the tru freight agreements among which the Western roads great difficulty in doing. operation to this end the Presidents and General lines interested, lagre an object of the call all were garding the necessity of co railroads were to be run making money as well as and passengers. There we which differences of opini The live-stock distributing trunk lines irritated some but its explanation seem them that it need not be a reach a general conclusion. jections to the agreement perfectly unanimous action

Col. J. E. Simpson, of th J. N. McCullough, of the Wayne; W. K. Miner, of t Canada; W. H. Perry, of t and John Hewell, of the I pointed a committee to car arrange such further busin as shall be necessary in ca of the agreement.

In response to a *Times* r Vanderbilt, who was in a of mind, said he considere plished by the meeting a s lation by all classes of b certainly astonishing t see such a meeting. contemplated so complet a union of all the country for an object was a common necessity, y seemed so far from poss "Why," said he, "here we pressure or solicitation fro the Western roads between and all united, not one exc a petition to the trunk line breaking up the m they have been doing others' ruin, and to trade. Thirty-nine roads s We are asked to supervise to see to it that no railroa further, to withdraw the trunk lines from the first ro There was a desire awhile upon the Western roads, bu ing to do with it, and w to join with the other Pres assistance when the unani Western roads was submi white. This plan does not to existing rates. If it shou visable, rates will be increas up simultaneously on all also be uniform between the

When it was suggested th railroad managers would ha on stocks in Wall street, Mr back in his chair with an am slowly replied: "Oh, Wall s part of this country." H meeting of Presidents there tion of the claim of the for a larger percentage the apportionment, and th would get more. "The N said he, "does not want freight, and wants rather 33 per cent." He said that settled, but that if any ch would be upon an equ tabl had been referred to Mr. portionment Commissioner, a report to the Presidents

Of Mr. Fink's work Mr. the highest terms of comme it gave entire satisfaction to also said that the probabilit of the Western roads wou pointment of a Commission ers to those given to Mr. Fi tion of freights in a more than heretofore.

Mr. Vanderbilt said that the New York Central, Gra England lines had been sat He declared that the eveni transportation of live st practicable one, and would tained. The live stock mus its distribution must be seem to be a good deal to work, but it really was not.

Mr. Jewett, Receiver of also well-pleased with the ing. He said the trunk li compel any of the roads to the privilege of withdra offending connections had hands by the Western road the discussion about the demand for an increased sh the apportionment, he said anxious to yield any of the believed the matter would tled. The report from Phi Pennsylvania Railroad was rid of its lease of the New J laughed at, and was said by tary to be without foundatio surd.

To the Western Ass

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—At eral Managers of the railro Agents were unable to agree of the trunk lines adjourned 15th inst. Col. Scott infor all questions brought before still in abeyance. He could the General Managers and F agree upon, but whatever would require the indor dents.

This afternoon closed agreement was drawn up an every representative prese not been changed, and wil to. A representative of Western roads remarked: a document agreeing to b deavor to earn money for ou cutting each other's throats made was the adoption of at the meeting of the Freigh ago, merging what is know filth into a special class.

There was nothing wit freight-earnings or advanc

A dispatch from a repr line says the Canadian ferences as to live stock will yet be settled amicably.

THE NORTHERN

The St. Paul *Press* speak of the Northern Pacific Roa *Commercial* remarked:

The Northern Pacific Ra . . . Does the editor of that the Jay Cooke isotherm to the people of the North? taken.

The *Press* replies:

The editor of the Cincinn not seem to know that the N road has survived his ridicul that over 400 miles of this ra structed and have been for y Duluth to the Missouri Rive the richest and most product the globe; that it forms the n the Canadian province of Man ous districts of British Ame connected by rail and rive connected by a continuous li contributed very largely to development of the fertile w River Valley and Northern farm alone 150,000 bushels this year; that it is the mai cation with the gold fields with the military posts on Yellowstone, nearly all of them by this channel; that Minnesota and Dakota Divi ing Aug. 31, 1877, were near

THE RAILROADS.

Formation of a Gigantic Freight Combination.

Thirty-nine Roads Unite upon a Plan to Maintain Rates.

Facts Urged in Behalf of the Northern Pacific as It Is.

Folly of Asserting that Cars Are Being Held Back.

A GREAT FREIGHT COMBINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The most complete representative body of railroad managers that ever assembled in the United States closed its three days' conference this morning, having accomplished all its purposed. The object of the meeting was mainly to find some plan by which to secure the aid of the trunk lines in enforcing freight agreements among the Western roads, which the Western roads themselves found great difficulty in doing. A petition for co-operation to this end brought together the Presidents and General-Managers of all the lines interested, large and small. As to the object of the call all were of one opinion regarding the necessity of combined action, if the railroads were to be run for the purpose of making money as well as of carrying freight and passengers. There were many details upon which differences of opinion were expressed. The live-stock distributing plan of three of the trunk lines irritated some of the Western men, but its explanation seems to have satisfied them that it need not be a cause for refusing to reach a general conclusion. One by one the objections to the agreement were overcome, and perfectly unanimous action was secured.

Col. J. E. Simpson, of the Vandalia Railroad; J. N. McCullough, of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne; W. K. Miner, of the Grand Trunk of Canada; W. H. Perry, of the Canada Southern; and John Hewell, of the Lake Shore, were appointed a committee to carry out the details and arrange such further business between the lines as shall be necessary in carrying out the terms of the agreement.

In response to a *Times* reporter, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, who was in a most cheerful frame of mind, said he considered the work accomplished by the meeting a subject for congratulation by all classes of business-men. It was certainly astonishing to railroad-men to see such a meeting. He had never contemplated so complete and harmonious a union of all the railroads of the country for an object which all knew was a common necessity, yet which had always seemed so far from possible to accomplish. "Why," said he, "here were gathered, without pressure or solicitation from the trunk lines, all the Western roads between Omaha and Chicago, and all united, not one exception, in presenting a petition to the trunk lines to assist them in breaking up the method by which they have been doing business to each others' ruin, and to the unsettling of trade. Thirty-nine roads signed this petition. We are asked to supervise west-bound freight, to see to it that no railroad 'cuts under,' and further, to withdraw the patronage of the trunk lines from the first road that breaks away. There was a desire awhile ago to force this plan upon the Western roads, but I would have nothing to do with it, and would only consent to join with the other Presidents in promising assistance when the unanimous desire of the Western roads was submitted in black and white. This plan does not bind the connections to existing rates. If it should be considered advisable, rates will be increased, but they will go up simultaneously on all the roads, and will also be uniform between the competing points."

When it was suggested that this action of the railroad managers would have a favorable effect on stocks in Wall street, Mr. Vanderbilt leaned back in his chair with an amused expression, and slowly replied: "Oh, Wall street is a very small part of this country." He said that in the meeting of Presidents there was some consideration of the claim of the Baltimore & Ohio for a larger percentage of freight under the apportionment, and that perhaps the line would get more. "The New York Central," said he, "does not want to turn over any freight, and wants rather more than less than 33 per cent." He said that the matter was not settled, but that if any change was made it would be upon an equitable basis. This matter had been referred to Mr. Albert Fink, the apportionment Commissioner, and he would make a report to the Presidents at the next meeting.

Of Mr. Fink's work Mr. Vanderbilt spoke in the highest terms of commendation, saying that it gave entire satisfaction to all concerned. He also said that the probability was that the action of the Western roads would result in the appointment of a Commissioner with similar powers to those given to Mr. Fink, and the distribution of freights in a more systematic manner than heretofore.

Mr. Vanderbilt said that all disputes between the New York Central, Grand Trunk, and New England lines had been satisfactorily adjusted. He declared that the evening-up plan in the transportation of live stock was the only practicable one, and would probably be maintained. The live stock must be distributed, and its distribution must be paid for. It might seem to be a good deal to pay $15 a car for the work, but it really was not.

Mr. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Road, was also well-pleased with the result of the meeting. He said the trunk lines had no power to compel any of the roads to maintain rates until the privilege of withdrawing patronage from offending connections had been placed in their hands by the Western roads. In reference to the discussion about the Baltimore & Ohio's demand for an increased share of freights under the apportionment, he said that no one was anxious to yield any of their proportion, and he believed the matter would be satisfactorily settled. The report from Philadelphia that the Pennsylvania Railroad was desirous of getting rid of its lease of the New Jersey Division was laughed at, and was said by Col. Scott's secretary to be without foundation and entirely absurd.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—At noon to-day the General Managers of the railroads and the Freight Agents were unable to agree, and the Presidents of the trunk lines adjourned their session to the 15th inst. Col. Scott informed a reporter that all questions brought before the meeting were still in abeyance. He could not say what plan the General Managers and Freight Agents would agree upon, but whatever action they took would require the indorsement of the Presidents.

This afternoon closed their sitting. An agreement was drawn up and to-day signed by every representative present. The rates have not been changed, and will be strictly adhered to. A representative of one of the prominent Western roads remarked: "We have all signed a document agreeing to be honest, and to endeavor to earn money for our roads, instead of cutting each other's throats." The only change made was the adoption of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Freight Agents two weeks ago, merging what is known as the fourth and fifth into a special class.

There was nothing with regard to pooling freight-earnings or advancing rates.

A dispatch from a representative of a trunk line says the Canadian lines have some differences as to live stock which it is expected will yet be settled amicably.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The St. Paul *Press* speaks in glowing terms of the Northern Pacific Road. The Cincinnati *Commercial* remarked:

> The Northern Pacific Railroad is a great fraud. . . . Does the editor of the *Avalanche* suppose that the Jay Cooke isothermal road was any benefit to the people of the North? If he does, he is mistaken.

The *Press* replies:

> The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* does not seem to know that the Northern Pacific Railroad has survived his ridicule and his falsehoods; that over 400 miles of this railroad have been constructed and have been for years in operation from Duluth to the Missouri River, traversing one of the richest and most productive wheat districts on the globe; that it forms the main outlet and audit of the Canadian province of Manitoba, and the contiguous districts of British America, with which it is connected by rail and river, and is shortly to be connected by a continuous line of rail; that it has contributed very largely to the settlement and development of the fertile wheat areas of the Red River Valley and Northern Dakota, where on one farm alone 150,000 bushels of wheat were raised this year; that it is the main avenue of communication with the gold fields of the Black Hills, and with the military posts on the Missouri and the Yellowstone, nearly all of whose supplies reach them by this channel; that the net earnings of the Minnesota and Dakota Divisions for the year ending Aug. 31, 1877, were nearly $400,000, and will probably reach $600,000 next year, so rapid is the increase of its trade; that altogether next month, when the Brainerd Branch, connecting it more directly with St. Paul, will be completed it will have constructed and in operation 650 miles of road, including its Pacific Division. Perhaps the editor of the *Commercial*, who is condemned by his geographical situation to a sluggish rural isolation from the great currents of colonization and commercial activity which are pressing westward across the great northern zone of wheat, may think the Northern Pacific of no benefit because it is beyond the verge of his little local horizon, and does not pay tribute of pork or whisky to Cincinnati; but we who live within the sound of the rattle of its trains as they start every day on their way to the far Missouri, laden with merchandise for the people of the new settlements it has built up, know that it is of vast benefit to a region of country eight or ten times as large as the State of Ohio, and that it is opening up fields for the colonization of the unemployed labor of our Northern cities, and new areas of agricultural production which are already proving of great benefit to the whole North, and will be in the future of incalculable benefit to the whole country. And since, in spite of the stale sneers and staler lies of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Northern Pacific is bound to be completed, step by step and stage by stage, till it reaches the gold fields of Montana and descends the great valley of the Columbia to Pugets Sound, that event will emancipate the interoceanic commerce of the Continent from the oppressive monopoly of the Union Pacific, and because it will furnish a shorter route from New York or Liverpool to China by several hundred miles, and reduce the time of travel some four or five days, it is tolerably certain that the Northern Pacific will become the main highway of the commerce and travel between the two oceans. It is tolerably certain that the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway would, by reason of its shorter line and better gradients, and its position in higher latitudes in the direct course of trade between Liverpool and Shanghai, which would enable it to carry at cheaper rates than the Union Pacific, and, by reason of the competition between the two, greatly reduce the cost of transportation for man and merchandise across the continent, and thus prove of incalculable benefit not only to the whole North, but to the whole South and the whole world. In what, then, is the Northern Pacific a fraud? A few years ago the Cincinnati *Commercial* devoted itself to the task of misrepresenting the climate, and soil, and agricultural capabilities of the country along the Northern Pacific. There is three times as much good farming land, acre for acre, in the belt of country through which the Northern Pacific runs and is to run, as in that traversed by the Union and Central Pacific. There are some tracts of arid territory and some inferior lands which the former must cross, but they shrink into insignificance in comparison with the vast deserts over which the Union Pacific runs. The climate along the whole route east of the Rocky Mountains is the climate of Minnesota, and Minnesota has a population of probably 700,000 souls, and has just raised a crop of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, to say nothing of corn, oats, barley and other large crops. The very district of the Northern Pacific country which the Cincinnati *Commercial* a few years ago declared to be utterly sterile and uninhabitable is being covered with magnificent farms whose extent and the teeming abundance of whose crops are the wonder of the world.

THE SCARCITY OF FREIGHT-CARS.

Some of the small creatures, says the *Railway Age*, who are always ready to assume rascality in other people have renewed the old insinuation that the present scarcity of freight-cars on many of our railroads is artificially caused by the managers, who are "speculating in grain," or "want to keep back the bulk of the crop until navigation closes." The silly fellows who imagine these things advertise their own folly unnecessarly. If they would take the trouble to read the papers they would find, for example, that the receipts of wheat at Chicago for the week ending Sept. 29 were 1,032,402 bushels,—against 434,195 bushels in the same time last year,—an increase of about 250 per cent in this article alone. This does not look as if cars were being "held back." A visit to the depots and a view of the immense trains that are coming in as fast as they can be handled would also be a sensible proceeding for these doubters. If they could also comprehend the fact that during the past few years of dull business the railways have made but comparatively few additions to their rolling-stock,—having found no difficulty in borrowing as they needed,—so that the present extraordinary rush of grain toward the seaboard necessarily taxes their utmost capacity, these croakers would perhaps see that they are talking nonsense. Railway managers are only too thankful to have their cars in use at remunerative rates, and if the chronic grumblers can show them where they can get any more just now, they will be glad to pay for their information.

A few figures to illustrate: We have been told that on one day last week the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road was short *seventeen hundred* cars of the demand, and that the deficiency averages from 200 to 800 a day. This road is sending from 150 to 200 cars of merchandise westward from Chicago daily. Its shops at Aurora are turning out from eight to ten cars per day, and have for weeks been endeavoring to keep up with the demand, but in vain. The statement has been made by an official of the Chicago & Northwestern that there is wheat enough along that road to supply 600 cars daily for a whole year. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company ordered 200 new cars a few weeks ago, and, we have been told, subsequently ordered 200 more. Is anybody silly enough to suppose that these roads are now "holding back cars" and refusing to take the money that is urged upon them? It is about time to stop this nonsense.

ITEMS.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad makes the following exhibit of its gross earnings for the month of September, 1877: Freight, $216,094.90; passenger, $77,333.81; mail, express, etc., $13,749.97; total, $307,178.68; corresponding period last year, $324,144.46. The gross earnings of this road for the fourth week in September were as follows: Freight, $61,545.93; passenger, $24,879.86; mail, express, etc., $4,212.85; total, $90,638.64; corresponding period last year, $105,592.18.

Negotiations for the speedy construction of the Marquette & Mackinaw Railroad have been so far consummated as to make it certain that the road will be completed within the next two years. The Company has made a contract with New York parties, in which it is agreed that the work shall be commenced and pushed forward next year. It is the intention of the contractors to construct the larger part of the line next year, and it is not impossible that considerable preparatory work, such as building of docks, getting out of ties, bridge-timber, etc., may be done the coming winter.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has completed an extension of the branch from Sagetown, Ill., to Keithsburg, which it bought with the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, northward three miles to New Boston, where it connects with the Galva & New Boston Branch. Local trains are now run between Galva and Burlington by way of New Boston.

A Warning to Dogs.

Philadelphia Herald.

The great Dr. Watts said: "Let dogs delight to bark and bite;" and so they do, but not without coming to grief. The other day a handsome carriage was rolling along the road. Under the forward axle galloped a sleek coach dog. His pace was so timed with that of the horses that he did not appear to vary a hair's breadth in his position. He knew every dog was looking at him and admiring him, but he didn't let that turn his head. Other dogs came out and scowled at him, but they were too discreet to attempt to interfere with him. So on he went with beautiful regularity, his brass collar with his master's name glittering in the sun, and all was peace till a surly cur riding on a wagon full of sacks, and barking at everything that passed, caught sight of the sleek dog galloping so composedly beneath the handsome carriage. The country dog was a lank animal, with dun-colored, tangled hair, and a desire to show off. Without the faintest hesitation he sprang from the sacks and made a headlong dash on the spotted coach-dog. Whether he mistook the length of his stride or the revolution of the wheels is not known, but he had his mouth open and his teeth in readiness for a bite, when the forward wheel struck him and knocked him forward, and the off horse gave him a kick that sent him back again, and the forward wheel passed over him and turned him over, and the hind wheel climbed upon him and went gringingly down on the other side. And then the carriage went on as before, leaving the country dog on his back, yelping with his whole heart, and thinking of green fields and umbrageous trees, and what an egregious ass he had made himself. Let this be a warning to the domestic intelligent dog.

How Times Have Changed.

Austin (Nev.) Reveille.

He dropped in to look over a few exchanges and to have a chat with the editor. While he was tracing with his finger, on our table, an outline of the movements of the contending armies in Bulgaria, the devil came in munching an apple, and the current of conversation immediately changed to the subject of fruit. After drawing a comparison between the fruit grown in California and that produced "back in the States," as he remembered it, and descanting on the superior flavor and plentifulness of the latter, he said to the devil: "Why, back yonder, where I used to live when I was a boy, apples were so plentiful they used to feed them to the hogs." "I s'pose you got all the apples you could eat, then," returned the boy. He got up to go, and as he went out he heaved a deep sigh and said, "Boys ain't what they was in my time."

MARINE NEWS.

An Unjust Discrimination in Harbor Improvements.

A Gallant and Humane Vessel-Master Handsomely Remembered.

Another List of Casualties In and Out of Port.

The Reportorial Mill Grinds Out a Grist of Small Nautical Items.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The wood-scow Nellie with a freight from Canada, approached Cleveland Wednesday evening, and went to anchor just outside the piers, where she lay all night. Her Captain refused to pay $3 to have her towed in. Friday morning, about the time a heavy northwester came up, she attempted to get in the harbor, but missed the channel, and was carried hard aground on a sand-beach west of the west pier, where she laid vibrating between wind and wave. At last accounts no effort had been made to get her off.

The stmr Northwest, in going out of the river at Cleveland Thursday evening, the wind blowing quite freshly, drifted against the oil-dock at the mouth of the river-bed and damaged her wheel, but not sufficiently to delay her trip. The Detroit boats are running regularly, though they have changed days on account of the delay to the Saginaw the other day.

Capt John Miller, master of the J. O. Thayer, was lately struck by the main boom of his vessel, and had his right leg severely bruised, also his head and shoulder. The accident was caused by the lifts of the boom giving way, the boom coming to the deck, striking him first. He stopped his vessel at Detroit for medical attendance and then proceeded on to Buffalo.

At Cleveland, Thursday, the wind blew stiffly from the northwest, and there was considerable of a sea on. The stmr Keweenaw made a start for up the lake but put back, not caring to combat the strong head wind. In doing so she got across the jaws of the pier, and the tug R. K. Hawley, in assisting her out of trouble, had her stern damaged to the extent of $25.

In the same port the schr Julia Willard came near going on the beach Thursday afternoon, being scarcely able to get a line from a tug, and while being towed up the river she ran into the abutment guard of the Main street bridge, carrying away the larger portion of it, and getting into a serious tangle, in which she lost her bob-stays, back-rope, five stanchions, dolphin-striker, etc., and is understood to be leaking.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Saturday says that Mr. W. H. Wolf, who returned from Buffalo via Grand Haven, reports that the schr Eveline Bates, which struck the pier at the Haven and went upon the beach, is well out but uninjured, and can be gotten off without difficulty. She carried away her jibboom before going ashore, by contact with the trestlework on the pier.

The schr Industry, of Manitowoc, which went ashore at Whitehall, had a cargo of lumber on board from Muskegon. The vessel is a total wreck. She was owned by Jens M. Holversen and Christian Olsen, who state their loss at $3,500.

The old brig Fashion, that went ashore at Saugatuck in the late storm, was fast going to pieces at last accounts. She was built in 1847, and had a rebuild in 1859. Her measurement was 168 tons and rating C 1.

The schr Wells Burt, while passing down the river yesterday, with a cargo of grain, got aground opposite the National Elevator, and it required two tugs to pull her off.

The schr Emma C. Hutchinson ran into the schr J. P. Marsh in the river at Cleveland Thursday, and carried away the latter's jibboom and cathead.

Capt. Root Medler had one of his feet literally torn off by the "chalk" of a line, in which it became fastened, while the stmr W. R. Burt was leaving East Saginaw on a late trip.

The tug Merick, with tow, ran into the David Shark, lying at Baby's Point, carrying away bowsprit and all her forward gear. This took place Thursday night.

William Demarets, a youth of 17 years, who was employed on the tug Haight, at Bay City, was knocked overboard lately and drowned.

The stmr Fremont was lately ashore in the Neebish, but her Captain expected to get her off with a change of wind.

The tug Sweet Brothers lost a raft of logs just outside of the north pier at St. Joseph during the late gale.

AN UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

In the report of the United States Chief Engineer, lately made at Washington, Chicago is set down for an appropriation of $100,000 to make repairs upon the new pier or breakwater, and $300,000 is fixed as the total amount required to complete the extension of the breakwater from its present terminus to Twenty-second street, while the Fox River Improvement steal has $750,000 put down to assure its completion. The port of Chicago contributes a revenue of very nearly $1,500,000 per annum to the Government, while a very small amount results from Fox River navigation, or will when the work is completed. This is the largest port of entry on the lake chain, and should have corresponding improvements made in its harbor facilities; and yet there is not a port in Michigan or Wisconsin but obtains appropriations for harbor improvements much larger in proportion, and in the instance above noted far in excess.

As the work stands at present, a vessel cannot lie at anchor in the basin during a southeast gale, as has been demonstrated during the present season. With the extension of the breakwater a good harbor of refuge would be finished, and vessels could make it from the northward and southward. The bar off the south end of the breakwater is a barrier against loaded vessels entering the basin for shelter, and until the extension is made the harbor will not afford the necessary protection to vessels in rough weather. Vessel-owners and others engaged in maritime trade are desirous that Chicago's Representatives in Congress should give this matter their earnest attention, and see that an adequate appropriation is made for the early extension of the pier, and such other improvements in the harbor as may be necessary.

A DESERVED REMEMBRANCE.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Saturday publishes the following: "Capt. George McLeod, of the schr Lucerne, was agreeably surprised yesterday by the receipt by express of an elegant Knight's Templar emblem, accompanied by the following letter, which will explain itself:

"DEAR SIR: The pleasant duty devolves upon me, as the representative of the passengers who were on board the stmr Peerless in Lake Michigan on the morning of Sept. 2, 1877, and were on that day transferred to the stmr Scotia, to present to you the accompanying emblem of Knighthood and badge of 'A good man and true,' as a reminder that your services in our hour of need are appreciated, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance. 'We were in trouble and you visited us,' and we earnestly hope that, as you, acting the Good Samaritan, did not 'pass by on the other side,' so in the future, if your hour of like trouble should come, you may find at hand a friend and brother to stretch forth the hand of assistance as promptly and as cordially as did you on the eventful morning of Sunday, Sept. 2, 1877.

"Robert H. Walker, D. K. Hurlburt, C. W. Mills, Mrs. Samuel Gehr, L. Patterson, W. B. Patterson, H. H. Switon, W. L. Lewis, William Roobson, T. I. Reitz.

"The emblem is inscribed as follows: 'Presented to Capt. George McLeod by Peerless passengers. Lake Michigan, Sept. 2, 1877.'"

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 7.—Down—Props Oswegatchie, Lowell, Annie Young, Winslow, John Pridgeon, Jr., and consort, Coffinbury and barges, Sheldon and consort; schrs Nellie Gardiner, H. H. Baldwin, F. L. Knapp, Charles Hinckley, L. W. Perry.

Up—Props Badger State, St. Louis, Keewenaw, Toledo, Passaic, Arabia, Marine City, Avon, Huron City, D. W. Powers, China, Argyle and consort, Vienna and consort, Rust and barges; schrs Reindeer, Jennie Graham, Cavalier.

Wind—East, fresh. Weather fine.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Eighteen sail and eight steam vessels arrived to-day and yesterday with grain cargoes aggregating 725,000 bu.

Canal freights jumped to 10c for wheat and 9c for corn to New York yesterday. Boatmen talk of 12c on wheat Monday.

Rates by railway, from Buffalo to New York, will be 11c for wheat, 10½c for corn, and 6c for oats to-morrow morning.

AN OBSTRUCTION.

The prop Colorado has gone into Miller's dry-dock for examination, and, if she requires repairs, will receive them. Capt. McDonald states that when she struck in Alabaster harbor recently she lay upon a boulder, for she swung around upon it, and it required all her power to get off. He had been in the harbor often, and never before experienced any difficulty. The obstruction noted is not down upon any of the charts.

A SOUTHWESTER.

A heavy sea ran from the southeast yesterday. The arrivals of craft during the day were the prop Heath, stmr New Era and five barges, schr Driver and Antares, and scow South Haven, all lumber-laden except the first-named. Very few vessels left port. The prop Potomac went out light for Milwaukee, to obtain a cargo of grain. No accidents were reported along the docks.

THE YACHTS.

Capt. John Prindiville had the yacht Frolic all ready yesterday to give Sir Henry Halford and the other members of the British Rifle Team a sail on the lake, but the weather was too threatening, and the visitors did not go down to the breakwater. The Frolic will be towed to Gilbert Hubbard's dock to-day, and stripped, preparatory to laying her up at Miller Bros.'s ship-yards during the winter.

The yacht Qui Vive will be hauled out at South Chicago for the winter. Nearly all the yachts will probably be stripped this week, and haul out at various places for the winter.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 7.—Arrivals—Schr J. W. Doane; prop Wissahickon.

Departures—Props William Cowie, Detroit; W. T. Graves, W. L. Whitmore, Wissahickon; schrs Charles H. Burton, 900 tons coal; Sweetheart, 1,000 tons coal—all for Chicago; Portage, Toronto; A. P. Grover, Toledo.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—Charters—To Ogdensburg, prop St. Albans, wheat at 12½c; to Oswego, schrs Laura Belle, wheat at 10c; to Buffalo, schr Abbie L. Andrews, King Fisher, City of Sheboygan, Gold Hunter, prop Potomac, wheat at 6c; prop Jay Gould, wheat, through rate.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The steamers detained by the storm at the east-shore ports came over Saturday with good cargoes....There was not a vessel at the lumber market docks last night....Several propellers were compelled to remain in Cleveland Thursday to avoid the blow....Capt. Channon fitted out the schr Sunrise with new wire stays Saturday, to replace old ones of rope....Saturday and yesterday a fleet of thirty grain carriers got away with over a million bu of grain for Lower-Lake ports....The stmr Corona, having a damaged shaft that will require a long time to repair or replace, and the season being about over so far as her trade with St. Joe is concerned, the Goodrich Company have laid her up in one of the Central slips for the winter.

OTHER PORTS.—The revenue stmr Perry was at Cleveland Friday....The barge H. & G. was, Wednesday, sold at Saginaw at Marshal's sale, and bid in by Ed Goodrich for $1,000. . The schr David Vance, Capt. Lou Vance, made the run from Milwaukee to Buffalo in two days and nineteen hours,—very fast time, indeed....Fifty-eight cargoes of grain, aggregating 1,684,759 bu of wheat, 25,023 bu of rye, and 46,090 bu of barley, were shipped from Milwaukee by lake for the week ending Friday....The Canadian Wrecking Company, of Windsor, has made arrangements with the insurance companies interested to raise the old stmr Eighth Ohio, recently burned and sunk at Sandwich. The wrecking tug Prince Alfred will go at the work....Hart Bros. propose building a new hull for the machinery of the stmr Northwest, recently burned at Green Bay. Dimensions as follows: 120 foot keel, 18 foot beam, 7 foot hold; one new boiler 16 feet long, diameter 5 feet; two engines, 16 by 36....The Kingston *News* says: "The contracts for Secs. 27 and 35 of the Welland Canal have been awarded to Messrs. Hunter, Murray & Cleveland. The work will begin at once. It is expected that the operation will take about four years."....Thirty-five sail and five steam vessels entered Buffalo Thursday with grain cargoes aggregating 8,206,350 bu, of which 574,170 bu was wheat, 490,880 bu was corn, 89,000 bu was oats, and 23,300 bu was rye....The Captain of the Essex denies that any bargain was made by which that boat was to leave the upper ferry route at Detroit. The Essex is at present lying at Windsor having the necessary connections made for heating the cabin, and will be on the route again to-day....The Cleveland *Leader*, of Friday, says: "Owing to the advance in grain freights, vessels are asking higher rates for ore, and offerings of $1.70 from Marquette to Cleveland were made. Coal freights are firm at 50c to Chicago, and 40c to 45c to Milwaukee, and 60c to Marquette."

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; Alpena, Muskegon, sundries. Props Tempest, White Lake, lumber; Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; Waverly, Buffalo, sundries; V. H. Ketcham, Buffalo, salt; Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing; George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries; Potomac, Buffalo, sundries; New Era, Grand Haven, towing; G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; Peerless, Hancock, sundries. Schrs J. B. Chapin, Kewanee, posts; Contest, Muskegon, lumber; Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber; Ataunto, Grand Haven, lumber; C. F. Allen, Muskegon, lumber; C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber; Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber; Antares, Muskegon, wood; Driver, Horn's Pier, wood; J. P. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; Alert, Peshtigo, lumber; Mantence, Peshtigo, lumber; J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, light; Ashtabula, Bay du Noc, bark; Menekaunee, Menekaunee, lumber; E. S. Robinson, Menekaunee, lumber; E. E. Tyson, Menekaunee, lumber. Bark Naiad, Oconto, lumber. Scow South Haven, South Haven, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr James F. Joy, Buffalo, 37,500 bu corn; Bertie Calkins, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn; Ashtabula, Little Bay du Noc, 10 brls flour, 10 brls pork, and 10 brls beef; prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, sundries—Kingston, 11,500 bu wheat, 10 boxes pork, and sundries; schr J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn; Wells Burt, Buffalo, 52,000 bu corn; Ostrich, Buffalo, 18,150 bu corn; severn, Ogdensburg, 40,812 bu oats; Vermont, Muskegon, 40 tons of soft coal; Owasco, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn; Goshawk, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn; Florida, Montreal, 22,814 bu barley; Bertha Barnes, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn; J. D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 40,350 bu wheat; Charels Luling, Buffalo, 13,050 bu wheat; American, Buffalo, 22,571 bu wheat; schr Active, Peshtigo, 10 brls pork, 5 brls beef, 1,000 lbs meats, 900 lbs lard; schr Muskoka, Ogdensburg, 29,171 bu corn; schr Waubanshene, Ogdensburg, 19,472 bu corn; prop Isaac May, Ogdensburg, 20,000 bu wheat, 50 brls flour, 185 bales hay, 495 bags seed, and sundries; schr G. L. Wrenn, Buffalo, 14,458 bu wheat; schr Emeline, Cheboygan, 3,366 bu oats; schr Champion, Buffalo, 53,000 bu oats; schr C. Crawford, Caseville, 5,001 bu corn, 20 brls pork; prop Russia, Buffalo, 26,163 bu oats, 32,008 bu rye, and 9,000 bu barley; schr Merchant, Mackinac, sundries; schr Elvina, Buffalo, 19,631 bu wheat; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries; schr Collingwood, Buffalo, 21,289 bu oats; prop Waverly, Buffalo, 37,000 bu wheat; schr Mary Collins, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn; schr E. Michelson, Ludington, 6,000 oats; schr J. B. Newland, Monistique, sundries; prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, 10,000 bu wheat and sundries; prop Commodore, Buffalo, 27,545 bu wheat, 24,405 bu corn, 1,100 brls flour, 2,681 bags flaxseed, and sundries; schr St. Louis, Kingston, 19,500 bu wheat.

PEABODY'S GIFT.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Southern School Fund—How the Great Trust Is Being Administered to Aid Impoverished States.

New York World, Oct. 4.

The Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund held their regular annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Board, presided. In Mr. Winthrop's annual address he said:

"I cannot forget that it was on this same day of this same month, eleven years ago,—the 3d of October, 1866,—that Mr. Peabody came to spend a few days at my summer residence in Brookline, Mass., to communicate to me confidentially the great American benefactions which he was proposing to bestow, and to consult and advise with me in regard to the arrangement and organization of this, the greatest and noblest of them all. I recall him at this moment seated in my own hall under a portrait, as it happened, of Benjamin Franklin, taking from his capacious wallet a budget big enough for a Chancellor of the Exchequer or a Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and reading to me privately that long schedule of appropriations for education, science, and charity which soon afterwards delighted and thrilled the whole community. 'And now I come to the last,' said he, as he drew forth another roll with a trembling hand: 'You may be surprised when you learn precisely what it is; but it is the one nearest my heart, and the one for which I shall do the most, now and hereafter.' And he then proceeded to read the crude sketch of that endowment for Southern education of which we are the Trustees, and of which the formal instrument bears date Feb. 7, 1867.

"I would not willingly have this picture lost from the history of our trust. It was the earliest signal manifestation of a spirit of reconciliation towards those from whom we had been so unhappily alienated, and against whom we, of the North, had been so recently arrayed in arms. I may not forget that it came from a man born in Massachusetts, and who sought and secured, first of all, the sympathy and co-operation of Massachusetts men in carrying out his munificent design. And now, as we witness and realize to-day the change which has come over the spirit of the people in all quarters of the land; as we exult in the new harmony of North and South, and in the restored and reassured unity of the nation, we may well be allowed to remember how largely the organization of this little Board and the noble spirit of its founder were concerned in initiating that 'era of good feeling' which is so auspicious of the future welfare of our whole country, and that the very earliest amicable consultations of leading men of the South and North was when this Board assembled for the first time in a little upper chamber of Willard's Hotel at Washington, and having inaugurated its proceedings with prayer by our lamented associate, Bishop McIlvaine, received its credentials and its trust securities from the hands of George Peabody himself.

"Ten years were completed on the 28th of May last since our Board, at a special meeting in this city convened for the purpose, received and accepted the act of incorporation which had been granted to us, at our request, by the State of New York. With the adoption of that act our work may be fairly held to have commenced; and I am glad to say that, while rigidly adhering to our original policy of not encroaching on the principal sum intrusted to us, we have been able during this period to appropriate from our income little less than $1,000,000 towards the encouragement and support of education in the various States to which our work was limited by Mr. Peabody. And, as almost all our contributions have been conditioned on the appropriation of much larger sums by those who have been aided, it would be safe to say that the action of this Board has involved an expenditure of at least $10,000,000 in the cause of Southern education during the past ten years.

"But no mere pecuniary tables or estimates will afford any adequate impression of what has been accomplished by the judicious efforts and devoted energy of our general agent. The service which he has rendered by correspondence and by personal visits and addresses has far outweighed in value and importance any contributions he has been empowered to communicate from our treasury."

Col. Winthrop also referred to the medals to be given as prizes to the best scholars in the various schools towards whose support the Board contributes, and exhibited one of them. It is from a design by Henry Mitchell, of Boston, and struck at the Philadelphia mint. It will be cast in both silver and bronze,—the first for high and the last for primary schools,—somewhat larger than a trade-dollar and about twice as heavy. On the obverse is a medallion of the founder of the fund, taken from a cast by Powers, with the inscription, "George Peabody, born 18th February, 1795; died 4th November, 1869." On the reverse centre there is a space for the recipient's name, etc., and in an outer circle the words, "Education—a debt due from present to future generations"; and in an inner circle, "The Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund."

Dr. Sears then read his report, in which he spoke at length of the low ebb at which the standard of education was found in the South when the work of the Board first began, and reviewed what had been done since in the various States towards securing better education laws and establishing the school system on a firm basis. His report deals exhaustively with the present condition of Southern schools in every State, and he says: "By furnishing means to support schools which should command universal respect; by conferring with teachers and superintendents in State and county associations; by visiting and addressing legislative bodies; by supporting agents nominated by State associations and by public school officers to go before the people and to explain the grounds and methods of education; by paying the expense of State teachers' institutes; by rendering assistance to normal schools; by contributing funds to support journals of education; by assisting committees in organizing their schools, and by co-operating in every feasible way with the States and their public functionaries for the improvement of the schools—the dispensers of this great charity have performed a service which has been amply appreciated and acknowledged by the heads of the Departments of Education in every State." If it ever could become proper, Dr. Sears thought, for Congress to consider whether it should lend assistance to the impoverished States by making temporary or permanent provision for national education, that time is now. The inability of some of the States to maintain their schools for more than four months in a year may, he says, have influences far beyond the region in which such inability exists.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Tile-Draining—Imperfect Work—Sinking Below Frost—How to Level—Finishing the Drain—Shape of Tile—Feeding Hogs—Prickly Comfrey—Fast-Walking Teams—Short-Horn Breeders—Making Repairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 6.—Following the usual course of running from one extreme to another, the agriculturists of the West are now entering upon a "spell" of distemper, which, in a great many cases, will leave the patient in a tired-out and disgusted condition. We allude to the mania for tile-draining, which has apparently become, or is about to become, epidemic. Within the past year tile-making machines have been set at work in nearly every county in the State, and farmers are buying the article by the wholesale. This, of itself, is an indication that a great deal of money and labor will be sunk in an experiment by the individual. Tile draining, like any other business, requires study and skill, and those who are not familiar with its details should first get well posted before sinking their money. In one instance in this county, a gentleman put down a lot of tile last fall, and, when plowing this spring, a great deal of it was

THROWN OUT BY THE PLOW,

or displaced from its position. There are a great many points in draining which experience only can bring out, but there are other and well-established rules which must always be observed to make the drains durable and useful.

A good outlet must first of all be secured. Without this most essential requirement, the best engineer cannot so lay drains that they will perform the work expected of them. They must also be put down deep, and beyond the remotest possibility of being reached by frost. It should be remembered that, as the soil becomes dry and porous, the deeper will frost penetrate in low ground. We believe, however, that the reverse is the case when soil is perfectly dry. The cost of labor, and the time required to dig deep ditches, are all obstacles against which most men will have to struggle. A great deal of tile is now being put down only two feet below the surface, and in four or five years a portion of this will have disintegrated from the action of frost, and the drain cease to work. Any tile, no matter how soft, will remain intact

IF NOT EXPOSED TO THE FROST AND AIR,

and this can be done only by sinking it below the frost-line. In all cases it will be best to make haste slowly. Study the contour of your farm, and observe where an outlet can be secured. Then procure a carpenter's level; have it tested to be certain that it indicates correctly. A "straight-edge," some twelve or fifteen feet long, should be secured, with convenient hand-holes for carrying. Begin at the outlet, and drive a couple of stakes into the soil so that they will stand solidly, leaving a projection of five or six feet above the surface. To this fasten the "straight-edge" perfectly level. Now, by looking along the top of this in the direction your ditch is to be dug, you can, by driving a stake at a convenient distance, mark exactly the level. By measuring from the top of the "straight-edge" to the bottom of the ditch, and then from the mark on the line-stake, you can tell exactly how much fall there is, and how deep to dig your ditch. By repeating this operation at every turn, there will be no difficulty in afterward digging a ditch that will be as near a perfect level as the circumstances require. The grade will depend altogether upon the land which is to be drained. If a large pond is to be tapped, it should be so regulated that at no point will the tile be less than two and a half feet beneath the soil. The depth of the ditch and the grade having been fully ascertained, preparations may be made for digging it.

LEVELING STAKES

should be planted not further than four rods apart, as they will indicate the depth to a quarter of an inch. The length of the ditch, and the amount of rise to its end, being known a computation should be made in order to know the amount of rise per rod. This is an easy matter. If a ditch is eighty rods long, and the upper end is three feet higher than the outlet, the rise is nine-twentieths of an inch per rod,—an amount sufficient to give a very rapid current. The level must be used on every rod of the distance, and no trusting to chance or luck be permitted. Elevations or depressions in the line all act as hindrances, and, where too abrupt, will very likely cause the tile to fill with soil and become useless. It is usual, in finishing the ditch, to dig out a trench in which to lay a tile with a spoon-shaped implement. This gives a good solid foundation, and also prevents the tile from moving while earth is being replaced. The drain should be

FINISHED TO ITS END

before a tile is laid down. If they are good ones, it will not matter whether there are any interstices left at the joints or not. Water passes through good tile at all points, so that the joints cut no figure in admitting moisture; in fact, the joints, if too open, are objectionable because they admit too much soil. A wood box should be used for an outlet, as the action of frost displaces tile. Round tile are the best, as they can be turned so that a good joint can be made, which cannot always be done with sole or horseshoe tile. We are of the opinion that, in most cases, the tile used is too small. The expense is considerable if tile of more than three inches are used. Good tile can be purchased for $14 per 1,000, and we hope to see the price still lower.

We have not written the above remarks for experienced men, nor are the above the only rules to be observed. Any one who wishes to know more on the subject,—and any man who proposes to lay tile-drains should be posted,—may find a number of books on this interesting subject which give complete information. We should remark in this connection that tile laid in an orchard or through a forest will be of little value, as the tree-roots will obstruct and fill the tile in a very short time.

FEEDING HOGS.

During the warm weather of the next two months we should push the growth of hogs that are destined to be sold. A bushel of corn fed now will do more good than two fed in extremely cold weather. It is more than likely that the highest prices will be paid for live hogs between this time and the 1st of January; at any rate, the animals should be fat and ready to sell, so that one may reap the benefit from any sudden rise in the market. Pork at $4.75 to $5 per 100 pounds of live weight is quite profitable, and it will be well to think twice before refusing to accept of that price, when the hogs are ready for market.

PRICKLY COMFREY.

This new forage-plant was quite widely disseminated last spring, and is one of the new plants listed at the Industrial University. It has broad, thick leaves,—something like tobacco, only longer and narrower,—and the leaf is slightly covered with small spines. Cattle and hogs eat it voraciously. It is thought that a yield of five or six tons per acre may be harvested. How it will stand our winters, if at all, is yet to be found out. The institution is also experimenting with Alfalfa, which the Professor of Agriculture thinks may become valuable.

FAST-WALKING HORSES.

The *National Live-Stock Journal*, in its October number, has a very sensible article on the gait which adds so much to the value of a horse. Did you never compute the time lost in going to market, a distance of five miles, with a team that gets over the distance in two hours, more than that saved by one that will walk it in one and a half hours? It amounts to one hour for the round trip, or one whole day lost for every ten trips. The loss in plowing, harrowing, planting, and cultivating is equally as great. Why not, then, as the *Journal* suggests, pay more attention to horses for breeders which are noted for their fast walking? No one willingly employs a "slow-poke" man to work on a farm; why, then, keep a slow team?

SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

The American Association of Breeders of Short-Horns will hold its sixth annual session at Lexington, Ky., beginning Wednesday, Oct. 31. It will be hardly necessary to urge upon breeders of this kind of stock the necessity for attending the meeting. The interest in this branch of agriculture is so great, and the necessity for keeping up the standard so plain, that no good breeder can consistently remain away. A number of subjects have been selected for discussion, and an invitation is extended to all who so desire to forward to the Secretary, S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind., such questions as they desire an expression of the Society upon.

MAKING REPAIRS.

This is the proper season to make repairs on buildings for stock, and to erect new ones if they are required. Shelter should be provided for every animal on the farm. There will soon be cold storms, from which stock standing exposed on the prairie will receive considerable damage. It may be observed that, these frosty nights, cattle seek shelter of their own accord, where they can,—thus showing that they prefer to be covered. Patch up the stables and make them comfortable before they are required for use.

RURAL, JR.

"WHAT THE GREENBACKERS WANT."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—In your issue of the 27th ult. you devote an editorial of considerable length to the Greenbackers, wherein you propound several questions to Sydney Myers, George S. Bowen, R. E. Hoyt, Kewanee Smith, and "Brick" Pomeroy, with the view of finding out what the Greenbackers are "aiming at." Without consulting, or even seeing, either of the gentlemen with whose names you have associated my own, I desire to furnish an answer to your article, taking it for granted, of course, that when you ask these questions you sincerely desire to have them answered.

[The lack of spare space compels the omission of twenty-five or more sheets of manuscript amplificative of Mr. H.'s views which coincide so nearly with those put forth by Sam Carey that it would be a repetition to give them in extenso.—ED.]

To sum up the matter, the Greenbackers are "aiming at" the accomplishment of the following objects:

The remonetization and free coinage of silver.

The repeal of the so-called Public Credit act of February, 1869, which made the principal of all the bonds payable in coin.

The repeal of that portion of the Legal-Tender act which limits the issue of greenbacks to $400,000,000.

The repeal of the law exempting Government bonds from taxation.

The taxing of the rich man's wealth in the same ratio as the poor man's poverty. (Sic.)

The calling in of all the bonds as rapidly as possible, and the firm refusal of the Government to provide any more hiding-places for idle capital to draw interest.

The winding-up of the National Banking system.

The issuing of as large a volume of full legal-tender notes as the wants of trade may seem to require, no limit to the amount being arbitrarily fixed by Congress.

RALPH E. HOYT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARK TWAIN'S
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SCRAP-BOOK!

In the use of this book, simply moisten the gum and apply the scrap. The immediate result will confirm the testimony of many to the fact that

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Hunter on the Lungs.

Just published by D. B. COOKE & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Madison-st. Price, 50 cents.
"Practical Observations on Affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart: Their Causes, Prevention, and Proper Treatment." By Robert Hunter, M. D.
For sale by all booksellers, and sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
SOMERSET, Stamper.................Saturday, Oct. 13
ARRAGON, Symons...................Thursday, Oct. 25
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON.
Holland, Thur. Sept. 27, 8 a. m. | Denmark, Oct. 4, 2 p. m.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Sat. Sept. 22, 3 p. m. | Egypt, Sat. Oct. 6, 3 p. m.
Italy, Sat. Sept. 29, 9 a. m. | England, Sat. Oct. 13, 9 a. m.
Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE---TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

In consequence of the decease of THOMAS M. SMITH, late senior member of the firm of Thomas & John M. Smith, we offer at private sale the valuable OIL MILL PROPERTY situated on Smith's Wharf, in the city of Baltimore.
The well-known reputation of the firm as successful manufacturers of Linseed Oil is a sufficient guarantee of the advantages of location and superior character of the machinery and general equipment.
The capacity of the mill is from 550 to 600 bushels in twenty-four hours.
JOHN CURLETT,
GERMAN H. HUNT,
JOHN M. SMITH,
Executors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GLEN PARK HOTEL.

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Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts.

The very best, 6 for $6. Can be finished by any one competent to sew a straight seam. 173 E. Madison-st.

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The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all perfumes for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, delightful and healthful in the sick-room, relieves weakness, fatigue, prostration, nervousness, and headache. Look out for counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York. For sale by Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Bateliere, Paris, is sole agent for this paper in France.

BLUE BOXES Dr. Francke's Genuine Health Grains. Aperitive, purgative, and depurative. Every red box a counterfeit. Leroy, 91 Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, Paris.

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Four-ply, all-linen, very best quality, $1.50 per half dozen, or 25c pair. 173 East Madison-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

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87 Clark-st.
Monday, Oct. 8, and all the week
THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
The Comic Drama of
CAP, THE NEWS GIRL.
With HARRY LINDEN as WOOL.
The Great and Only Original
CARROLL FAMILY
In their side-splitting act of
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KEATING & SANDS, MUSICAL MOKES.
In the funniest act of the kind in the profession.
MISS MARIE JASPER
In Five Different Characters, in the amusing act called
ANXIOUS TO MARRY.
The Charming
McDERMOTT SISTERS,
Double Songs and Dances.
The Beautiful
MIRANDA SISTERS, AERIAL GYMNASTS.
And twenty others, making this the GREATEST SHOW of the season. Houses crowded to the door nightly; 25c, 35c, and 50c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
A Week of Brilliant Novelties!
and last week of
ALICE DUNNING LINGARD,
WM. HORACE LINGARD.
And their brilliant New York company. Monday, Oct. 8, first time here in three years, the great play LA TENTATION, translated from the French expressly for the Lingards, and played by them 338 times; the original of
LED ASTRAY,
Alice Dunning Lingard as Camille. "The Countess of Vardes," Tuesday, Oct. 9,
THE HUNCHBACK,
Alice Dunning Lingard as Julia. Wednesday matinee and night.
THE LADY OF LYONS,
Alice Dunning Lingard as Pauline. Repertoire for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday see future advertisements and small bills. Friday night joint benefit of the Lingards. Monday, Oct. 15, JARRETT & PALMER'S great production,
SARDANAPALUS,
With all the original scenery, dresses, and grand ballet from Booth's Theatre, New York.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
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ONLY SIX MORE DAYS.
CHILDREN'S DAY,
Monday, 8th. Admission, 10c.
Admission—Adults, 25c; Children under 12 years, 15c.
Excursion Rates on all transportation lines.

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Last week of
THE LINGARDS
and their excellent New York Company. A week of BRILLIANT NOVELTIES. Monday evening, Oct. 8, first time in three years of LA TENTATION, the original of LED ASTRAY, ALICE DUNNING LINGARD as CAMILLE, COUNTESS OF VARDES. Tuesday, Oct. 9, THE HUNCHBACK, ALICE DUNNING LINGARD as JULIA. Wednesday matinee and night, THE LADY OF LYONS, ALICE DUNNING LINGARD as PAULINE. Monday, Oct. 15, JARRETT & PALMER'S great production, SARDANAPALUS, with all the original scenery, dresses, and Grand Ballet from BOOTH'S THEATRE, New York.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
DION BOUCICAULT,
as "CONN" in his inimitable play, the
SHAUGHRAUN.
☞ With all its Magnificent scenery, Startling effects and Brilliant cast. Seats can be secured for every night and Saturday Matinee.
Next Week, JOHN T. RAYMOND } RISKS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
MONDAY, Oct. 8, Sixth and last week and unabated success of the renowned
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.
First appearance of Welch and Rice, autocrats of Song and Dance. Great success of Frank Cushman. Entire Company in new programme. Moderate prices, 75, 50 and 25c. Box office open daily. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND OPERA-HOUSE.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
E. T. GOODRICH,
In the Sensational Border Drama, entitled
GRIZZLY ADAMS.
D. D. SPENCER, now on exhibition in the Museum Department, open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.................Manager and Proprietor.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. Grandest of Spectacular Plays, from Niblo's Garden, New York.
BABA! BABA!!
Magnificent Scenery, Gorgeous Brilliancies, Wealth of Dramatic Art. World's Greatest Ballet. New York Company, Most Celebrated Premieres, Miles. Bonfanti and Remelsberg. Prices, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. All Ladies' Nights. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

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BASE BALL.
Exciting Game this Afternoon at 3:15.
Louisvilles vs. Chicagos.

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MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (LATE Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics, No. 17 W. 38th-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING School for young ladies, 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., N. Y. Fourteenth year begins October 1, 1877.

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FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The German tailors met yesterday afternoon at the corner of State and Adams streets, and, after discussing and amending the constitution of their Union, were safely home again.

Early last evening Officer McMahon, No 1 of West Twelfth street, was assaulted on the corner of Taylor and May streets. He arrested two of the gang, when he was stoned. He then knocked six of them down with his club, and fired one shot at them, causing them to disperse. Lieut. Callahan made it warm for the roughs during the balance of the evening.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning C. Ahlgram, of No. 538 Canal street, reported to the West Twelfth Street Station that his room had been entered during the night by a burglar, who had carried off a gold watch valued at $100, a suit of clothes, and $21 in cash. Officer Twohey went out on the case and soon returned, having in tow John Meyers, upon whom he found all the stolen property.

It is an interesting study in human nature to see a man rush into a hotel near the depot just before the train starts, sling down a counterfeit $10 bill, and get two fives for it from the clerk, and then, about twenty minutes later, when the traveler has reached the round-house and the clerk begins to think that he has worked those bogus bills off at last, to listen to their remarks on each other's honesty.

Saturday evening James Walsh had a dispute with Michael Donahue, at the corner of Canal and DeKoven streets, about wages due him, and in the quarrel that ensued Walsh drew a mammoth carving-knife, and slashed Donahue across the face, inflicting a wound that will disfigure him for life. Donahue was conveyed to his home, No. 112 DeKoven street, where Dr. Lee put eighteen stitches in the wound. Welsh was locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station.

At army headquarters yesterday no news of importance was received except that which was in confirmation of the dispatches published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. The trouble in Texas is between citizens of the United States, and is occasioned by the carting of salt deposits which abound in that section. The entire northern part of Mexico is furnished with salt from this district, and a goodly portion of Southwestern Texas. Formerly these deposits were carted by Mexicans and Texans alike, but latterly some fellows of enterprise have located the land upon which these salt lakes abound, and hence the trouble. A company of troops has gone to quell the trouble, and more will be dispatched if necessary.

The Rev. S. H. Adams, being about to close his pastoral connection with the Centenary Methodist Church, yesterday in his morning sermon reviewed the work of the two years in which he was engaged. Year ending October, '76, received on probation, 33; received in full, 11; dismissed by letter, 113; added from probation and by letter, 91; deaths, 8; net loss of membership, 30. During the year ending October, '77, there were received on probation, 136; received in full, 52; dismissed by letter, 67; added from probation and by letter, 136; deaths, 10; net gain, 59. From the Tabernacle meetings last winter there were reported to the church 133 names. Of these 22 could not be found, 40 were unwilling to join, 24 were already members of more than two years' standing, 38 joined on probation, and 12 were received in full.

The telegraph brings us sad news from Momence. A prominent lady of that city has just completed a patchwork quilt containing 29,368 pieces, on which she had been occupied for eleven years, when her brutal husband, during her temporary absence from the house, took it as a blanket for his mule, and had it stolen by a tramp whose army overcoat was played out. Still another, an excellent wife and mother of six pairs of twins, injudiciously remarked to a rival the other day that she should show a quilt at the next county fair, composed of 16,437 pieces, and the rival remarked jestingly (for, in point of fact, she hadn't anything of the kind) that it must be nearly as nice as her own, which contained 17,548 pieces. The excellent wife and mother already mentioned, with a shriek of horror fell to the floor, a raving maniac. Her head has been shaved and all the means medical skill could devise have been resorted to restore her reason, but the doctors say that if she recovers she will never be able again to put a needle to patchwork. The sad event has cast a gloom over the community.

A meeting of the Varnishers' and Polishers' Union was held in the basement, northeast corner of State and Randolph streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The President, Julius Rosenbaum, occupied the chair. H. Klotz acted as Secretary. It was decided, on motion, that the new association should meet every second Thursday evening, the first meeting to take place on the 11th inst. The Secretary read a circular, stating that the varnishers and polishers of Chicago had formed a Union, under the style and name of the "Varnishers' and Polishers' Union No. 1, of Chicago," as a branch of the "Furniture Makers' Union of North America," the object being to arrest the further reduction of wages in the trade, etc. The Chair made a speech, touching upon politics, trades-unions, the price of flour, and gold quotations. He spoke quite sensibly of what should be the object of the Union. He said they did not want to strike and go in for robbing, but they wanted to unite and stick together, and then they would all have their rights. Some others spoke upon the subject in question, and finally the meeting adjourned.

The usual course of lectures at the Women's and Children's Hospital, corner Adams and Paulina streets, has been given to an intelligent and attentive class of hearers. The interest upon the subject seems on the increase, as a larger number of young women are applying for admission not only to the lectures but to the Hospital for practical instruction. Donations received during September: Through Mrs. J. C. Hilton, from Field, Leiter & Co., $100; from J. V. Farwell & Co., $100; through Mrs. Camp, from S. H. McCrea & Co., $25; from A. Farrar, $20; from James B. Goodman, $5; from Mrs. Wilkinson, $10; from Mrs. Hotz, $5; through Mrs. Williams, from Hibbard, Spencer & Co., $25; from Dr. Thompson, $12.50; Mrs. Bolton, $10; from a friend, $8; through Mrs. Little, from Mrs. F. E. Cory, $1; from Mrs. Blackstone, a carpet; from Mrs. Wilkinson, one basket of grapes, one can of salmon, two cans of plums, one of peaches, one bottle of bay-rum; from Mrs. Little, chocolate, cakes, and biscuit; a jar of pickles from Mrs. Knox; from Mr. Walter Clarke, castile soap; Skeen, Stuart & Co., printing; a large box of matches, from Durand & Co.; from Mrs. Williams, one-half dozen caps for hospital nurses; large basket of flowers from Mrs. Howe, of Oak Park.

The course of true love never did run smooth. A young man connected with the great railroad interests of the country has been paying marked attentions to a young woman in Hyde Park, and the other evening called on the author of her being to ask her hand. The stern old man asked him if he was fixed, and the young man said that he sort of bossed things on the Galena & Kalamazoo Division of the railroad. "The President," he explained confidentially, "isn't able to be around much—got to stay at headquarters watering stock, and forging notes, and so on, and the Superintendent's a pretty good fellow, but doesn't know anything about railroads, and so he leaves matters pretty much to me. Lord! they wouldn't have me leave the line for my weight in Treasury notes of a large denomination. Only last week the Vice-President said to me,—says he: 'Ed——'" but at this stage the old man rose, with a bitter sneer, and observed: "Young man, during the recent railroad troubles you were credibly observed, by a whole cloud of witnesses, to harangue a mob of brakesmen from the mansard of a freight-car, and to declare that you were a freight brakesman, who had a wife and seven children to support, and 90 cents a day to support them on; that you had lived on free-lunches and berries plucked by sidings for five weeks, and that your Sunday suit was in such bad repair that the elbows of your coat were hanging out at the knees of your pantaloons." No cards.

SEEING HER PRESENT HUSBAND.

A black-eyed woman with a sallow countenance and protruding front teeth entered the office of a female astrologer the other day and said, abruptly: "Do you show people things?" "Daughter of earth," said the seer, solemnly, "the past, the present, the future, and the to-come lie open to my perceiving gaze like a whole public library of open books. The everlasting planets, comets, loadstars, perihelions, and galaxteries reveal, in their respective conjunctions, interjections, and other parts of celestial speech, all that mortal can know, not know, want to know, or not care about knowing, stolen property, lucky numbers at policy, faces of future partners, number of children, result of speculations, in Milwaukee club wheat, verdicts of petty juries, and a variety of other information too numerous to mention." "How much?" said the woman, in a business-like manner. "The celestial and aboriginal deities will be propitiated by the gift of one shekel in greenbacks, two for gentlemen," was the reply. The financial formalities having been complied with, the visitor said, "I want you to show me my husband." "Keerecticus," answered the seeress in the cabilistic words of ancient Egypt, then, after obtaining enough genealogical information to start a family Bible with, she began, in a dreamy, introspective way: "By a pellucid brook in the midst of a purling landscape, a man is meandering, to and fro, up and down, round and about, here and there, hither and thither, and so forth. He takes from his pocket a letter and reads it. A cloud passes over his flaxen face and pale blue hair. Lemme see. Jupiter in Taurus, Aries butting the giblets out of Capricornus, the twins, and the conjunction of Venus and Mars——" "O, I don't want to hear anything about Venus and his ma," said the visitor, testily; "I'm married, and I want to know where my husband is." "O, it is your present husband you want to inquire about—why didn't you say so at first? You should not tamper with the spirits," said the seeress; "I was telling you about your future husband—after you get a divorce from this one, with $46 a week alimony and $580 counsel fee," she added, after narrowly inspecting her visitor's face; "your future husband with the beauty of Adonis and a whole lot of West Division City Railway stock. But, about your present husband—lem—me—see. I see a street, a street in this city, and on that street there is—a—house." "A house with four steps to the front stoop, a gutta-percha door-mat, a big chip out of the bell-handle, and the green blind in the left-hand parlor window with three slats knocked out?" breathlessly questioned the visitor. "I cannot see," said the seeress, "if there is a chip out of the bell-handle, because the Salamander in his transit across the Cyclades obscures the effulgent effulgence of the effulgatory moon. Ha, a man appears on the street. He looks about as if he feared to be observed——." "And well he might, at his age," broke in the visitor, "with five children and the youngest four months old." "This man," said the seeress, motioning to her guest to be silent, "I see I will describe to you. He has——" "A stoop, false teeth, black eyes, a bald head, a deceitful heart, a limp in his left leg, a suit of pepper and salt clothing with a patch of dark-gray cloth in the seat of the pantaloons that I put in myself," interrupted the visitor. "I cannot see, for his back is turned—ha! he is precisely the man you have described, and as he goes up the stairs to ring the bell I see that there is a chip out of the bell-handle." "So there is," cried the visitor; "now I believe that there is something in geology after all. You needn't say anything more, you needn't see anything more. You'd see the front door opened by a widow who is 47 if she is a day, with hair that don't match her eyes and second-hand teeth she bought on installments, and a figure like the cattle upon the thousand hills. I'll be back as soon as I've snatched them bald-headed and got my divorce to read the stars and see about that purling young man with the railroad stock, and get his address." And she departed with blood in her eye,—in both eyes.

A SOUTHERN EXCURSION PARTY.

The largest number of Southern visitors which have ever come to Chicago in one party arrived in the city yesterday. It is an excursion which came via the Chicago and New Orleans route, and numbers over 100 persons. The party includes gentlemen and ladies from Holly Springs, Water Valley, Granada, Winona, Brandon, Michigan City, Jackson, and other points in Mississippi; Bolivar, Milan, Brownsville, Jackson, Memphis, Tresavant, Nashville, and other points in Tennessee; Clinton, Louisville, Fulton, and several other places in Kentucky. A number came here to buy goods. The excursionists are delighted with the trip. The party will visit the Exposition to-day. They are in charge of U. L. Collins, of Tresavant, Tenn.

THE INDIAN CHIEFS.

The twenty-odd Sioux and Arrapahoe Chiefs, in charge of Lieut. Clark, arrived in this city from the East, via the Fort Wayne Road, yesterday morning. The noble red men, after breakfasting at the Sherman House, took themselves to Mandel's dry-goods store, where a little scene took place. The proprietor had agreed to open his store for the accommodation of the savages, but he was not exactly on time. When the party arrived, only the watchman was found in charge. It was headed by George Cobb, of the Sherman House, Indian-Agent Irvin and wife, and Lieut. Clark, followed by He-Dog and the other chiefs. The watchman became demoralized, and yelled on the top of his voice, "Get out!" "Get out!" The Indians took offense at the rude treatment and went sullenly back to the omnibuses outside. Just then Mr. Mandel came, and, after considerable coaxing by Lieut. Clark, the savages returned to the store, where they purchased shawls and other trinkets for their squaws and children. They had each been given $30 in Washington, about half of which they spent in New York and the balance in Chicago. They left immediately after for their home on the plains.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. H. B. Baylor, Baltimore, is at the Palmer House.

Gen. T. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind., is stopping at the Tremont House.

The Hon. Wallace Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y., is stopping at the Palmer House.

The Hon. E. W. Bailey, Montpelier, Vt., is registered at the Tremont House.

Ex-Gov. R. Pacheco, California, the member of Congress who was elected last fall by one majority, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

THE PROBATE JUDGESHIP.

The Peoria *Transcript* makes the following complimentary mention of a well-known citizen of the West Division who is a candidate for Probate Judge, subject to the action of the forthcoming Republican Convention:

The Hon. H. S. Austin, formerly of this city, is favorably mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Probate Judge of Cook County. The *Transcript* knows Mr. Austin well. He was an old-time Democrat, but when the Rebellion broke out he joined the Union hosts and did yeoman's service in the cause of the Union. He was the first Treasurer of the Union League of this State, and was more than any other man instrumental in giving that order an impetus which caused it to spread throughout the country. The Republicans of Cook County couldn't do better than to take him up. He is a lawyer by profession, thoroughly competent, having had large experience in the settlement of estates, and is as honest as the day.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—D. H. Ball, Marquette; J. B. Carpenter, Memphis, Tenn.; Preston Butler, Philadelphia; Albert W. Cobb, Mineral Point, Wis.; Allison Webber, Montreal, Can.; the Hon. George D. Fowler, Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. Hopfen, New York; Charles P. Dean, Springfield, Mass.; the Hon. Thomas R. Hudd, Green Bay, Wis.; W. S. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Neil, Peoria.... *Tremont House*—A. L. Robinson, Louisville; William Evans, Council Bluffs; D. J. Chase, Galesburg; George B. Davison, Pennsylvania; L. A. Cooke, Connecticut; Col. W. B. Fisher, Montreal, Can.; Gen. T. A. Morris and party, Indianapolis; Gustave Fuchs, Sing Sing, N. Y.; J. W. Minor, G. W. De Graff, Omaha; Col. D. Rider, Boston; E. G. and W. D. De Long, New York; W. E. Atwood, Cincinnati; P. J. Wall, Montreal.... *Palmer House*—J. S. Berkley, Newark, O.; D. Baldwin, Cleveland, O.; H. Heath, New York; M. Edwards, Denver, Col.; J. Schmidt, San Francisco; H. A. Palmer, Oakland, Cal.; the Hon. E. R. Secomb, Boston; H. St. John, London, Eng.; S. F. Wilson, Toronto, Can.; Col. Joseph Longley, Boston; E. Firt, Sr., Cameron, Md.; Capt. Markham, London; C. M. Wilson, St. Paul; W. G. Coredo, William Stewart, Memphis, Tenn.... *Pacific Hotel*—William Earll, California; W. L. Woods, Washington, D. C.; W. B. Bussell, St. Louis; Col. E. F. Raworth, Vicksburg & Memphis Railroad, Vicksburg; Dr. G. D. McMains, Oswego, N. Y.; W. J. Price, St. Catharines, Can.; B. F. Black, Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Colladay, Philadelphia; W. D. Stephens, Dover, N. H.; F. J. Kennett, St. Louis; W. K. Ross, Troy, N. Y.; F. Goodrich, Connecticut.

THE COURTS.

PROCEEDINGS SATURDAY.

Potter Palmer filed a bill Saturday against Catherine and J. G. Horne to compel a specific performance. He states that in March, 1873, being the owner of the S. 50 feet of the N. 165 feet of Sub-Lot 5 of Lots 2, 3, 6, and 7, Blocks 81 and 82, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ of Sec. 27, 39, 14, he covenanted to sell it to Catherine Horne for $7,500. Of this amount, $500 was to be paid in cash and the remainder in four equal annual payments. Her husband, J. G. Horne, has done about $2,500 of work for complainant, and some payments have been made, but, on the other hand, Mr. Palmer has been obliged to pay some taxes on the property. He has frequently asked Mrs. Horne to pay the remainder due, but she has declined, and he now asks that she may be compelled to keep her agreement.

A VINEGAR MANUFACTURER IN TROUBLE.

William R. Gould filed a bill Saturday against Joseph M. Hirsh to prevent the removal of certain machinery and fixtures from Nos. 194 and 196 East Kinzie street, and other relief. Complainant states that he is engaged in the business of making vinegar at Nos. 194 and 196 East Kinzie street, and has a considerable amount of machinery there, such as an engine, boiler, tubs, etc., for conducting such business, together with 300 barrels of vinegar. About the 25th of August last Hirsh represented that he was acquainted with a patent process for distilling vinegar, and an arrangement was made by which, on condition that he was allowed to use complainant's machinery and building, he agreed to pay the rent of the building, distill the vinegar at the rate of $1 a barrel. Hirsh took possession of the premises, but proved himself incapable to do the business, and complainant claims he has lost several hundred dollars. More than this, Hirsh is acting as owner of the premises; he has refused complainant admission, has driven out his custodian, and is threatening to carry off some of the machinery. Gould, therefore, asks that an injunction be issued to prevent such removal of the machinery fixtures, and to prevent Hirsh from further interfering with the vinegar factory. An injunction was granted as asked.

DIVORCES.

George H. Kanouse filed a bill yesterday against his wife Hester, asking for a divorce on account of her desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Matthew Bolles & Co. began a suit Saturday for $25,000 against the Town of Roberts.

Charles J. Martin, of Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, filed a bill Saturday against the Joliet Mound Company, A. G. Van Schaick, H. G. Powers, A. C. Ducat, J. M. Durand, Jacob Stryker, H. S. Durand, J. M. Wilson, Grant Goodrich, W. W. Farwell, O. P. Granger, W. L. Adams, and W. B. Beach to foreclose a trust-deed for $28,000 on all that part of the S. ½ of Sec. 19, 35, 10, which lies between the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Rock Island Railroad Company, containing 110 acres; also the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 19 aforesaid, except a tract of twelve acres; also a certain other tract containing seven acres, described as the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 19, which lies between the land of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad on the north, the highway on the south, and the lands of the Joliet Mound Company on the east and west; also that portion of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of said Sec. 19 lying between the above railroad and the county road, with the addition of so much of the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of said Sec. 19 as lies north of the north line of the right-of-way of the Rock Island Road, and is not included in the deed of the Mound Company to Xavier Munch.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Auren Garrett, a dealer in glassware and crockery at Peoria, went into voluntary bankruptcy Saturday. His preferred debts are $137.65, the secured $2,550, and the unsecured $4,183.61. The assets consist of real estate valued at $3,000, heavily incumbered; stock in trade, $2,500; accounts, $563.32. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

The Assignee meeting in the case of C. R. Osborn & Co. was adjourned to Oct. 16.

A first and final dividend of 7 per cent was declared in the estate of Charles L. Page.

The composition meeting of the Brown & Van Arsdale Manufacturing Company will be held at 10 a. m. to-day.

The first dividend meeting of Cregier, Clarke & Co. is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Benjamin and Samuel Schoeneman and Benjamin Eisendrath commenced an action Saturday against the Chicago Packing & Provision Company to recover $10,000.

Elizabeth Gerlach commenced an action in trespass against John Bauer, claiming $5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage and seduction.

Thomas Speer filed a bill against Charles W. Speer, H. E. Hawley, and O. S. Carter, asking for a partition of the lot on the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue, fronting sixty feet on the former and 100 feet on the latter, the title to which is in C. W. Speer, and also for an account and conveyance.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In Chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty cases. Proctors are notified to set their cases for hearing.

JUDGE GARY—63, 64, 66, 67, 69 to 78, and 81 to 86, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—255, 256, 257, 259, 263 to 268, 270, 271, 273, 274, 275, 278 to 280½, 282, inclusive. No. 253, Cregar vs. Nagle, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—17, 20, 21. No. 16, Bertrand vs. Herrick, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—179 to 200, inclusive. No. 176, Wyman vs. Tewes, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—109, 110, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, and 124 to 130, inclusive. Also set case, Term No. 88, Wright vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Passed cases.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. B. Baldwin & Co. vs. Samuel L. Brown, $354.59.—A. J. Snell vs. Henry Donnelly and Felix Kelly, $378.53.

JUDGE GARY—Martin Stroebele vs. Charles Moessinger and John Brunner, $128.25.—L. Hamilton vs. Ellsworth B. Mateby, $6,005.—F. P. Rush et al. vs. Mercantile Insurance Company, $1,560.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCALLISTER—Keeley & Kerwin vs. John Feldkamp and August Evert, $4,095.90, and motion for a new trial.

THE WORKINGMEN.

A COUPLE OF POSTPONEMENTS.

The Central Committee of the Workingmen's party were to have held a meeting at No. 330 South Clark street last evening, but did nothing owing to the lack of a quorum.

Mr. Schilling, however, was elected Chairman, and stated that he had received liberal contributions, and, by the spirit manifested, was confident that there would be quite a fund for campaign purposes.

Mr. Simmens hoped those present would not forget to have the ward clubs propose one judge of election for each precinct to the Committee.

Mr. Levoni stated that Tim O'Mara had told him that he could not accept the nomination for Clerk of the Criminal Court, since he could not spare the time to work, and had no money to spend.

Mr. Schilling remarked that, when Mr. O'Mara understood the practice of the party thoroughly, he would have to give other reasons for declining. He was not expected to spend money if he didn't have it. Besides, he had not been notified of his nomination by the Committee.

Mr. Lampterman said that $30 had been collected in the Fifteenth Ward Club, and $15 in that of the Fourteenth Ward, but they did not wish to turn the money over to the Financial Secretary until it was known how much a ward was expected to contribute.

The Chairman hoped no amount would be fixed. Contributions were asked for, and the clubs should send in all they could collect.

Mr. Levoni took the same view of the matter. Some clubs were able to secure more than others. It made no difference what the sum was, it should be forwarded to the Committee.

It was then decided to adjourn until Wednesday evening.

The National Workingmen were to have held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon in Svea Hall, corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street, but owing to the rain the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday night, when the Hon. Lorenz Brentano and others will be present and speak.

THE GERMAN DRAMA.

THE NEW CHICAGO.

"Therese Krones," the play produced by Wurster's company at the New Chicago Theatre last evening, was witnessed by one of the largest and most respectable audiences of the season. The magnet which drew out such numbers and made them brave the rain and storm was not the play, for it has been produced quite often in this city, and is well known to most of the patrons of the German drama; but Miss Cottrelly, the brilliant soubrette, who in the title role had a part which afforded her an excellent opportunity to show her versatility and talents in their best light. In this part she has achieved brilliant success in the principal theatres in Germany and in New York and San Francisco. There are but two well-drawn characters in the play on whose shoulders the burden of the performance rests. The one is *Therese Krones* and the other *Ferdinand Raymond*, both celebrated actors on the Leopoldstaedter Theatre in Vienna in years gone by. *Miss Krones*, a simple peasant girl, and in love with a painter, takes a liking to the stage, and assumes the part of *Ophelia* in the play of "Hamlet." Her debut proves a failure, and, being hissed in the mad scene, she rushes from the stage, pretending that the failure had so affected her that she has become mad in fact. She plays this ruse so well upon the other actors that they really take her for mad, and, after having them satisfied that she was an actress after all, she has a hearty laugh at their expense. Previous to this she gained the friendship of *Raymond*, then a renowned actor, who patronizes her and assists her in becoming a great actress and a member of the Leopoldstaedter company, with which he was playing. She earns much money, and is lionized by all the sports, roues, etc., of Vienna, and, though apparently flirting with them, she always remains pure and good, and never ceases to love the poor artist whom she loved before she became great. The artist, however, believes her false and becomes engaged to another, but on account of poverty is unable to marry. *Miss Krones* hears of this and concocts a plan to aid her former lover to marry the girl he is engaged to and make him happy, even at the expense of her own unhappiness. Her own money she had given away to the poor and distressed, but in the nick of time she wins a large sum in the lottery. Disguised as a poor peasant girl she visits the home of the artist, and finding that his intended is playing in the lottery she exchanges her ticket which had won the price for the other, and then tells the girl that she had won $15,000. Of course the poor girl is overjoyed, but, through Raymond, who had always remained the protector of the actress, the fraud was discovered; and the artist, on finding so much goodness and true love in his former intended, returns to her and offers her his hand, but she refuses to accept, and places his hands into those of his second intended, and implores them to become happy, which they willingly agree to do. It is almost unnecessary to state that Miss Cottrelly was a *Therese Krones* after the heart of the author. No such brilliant, life-like acting has been seen in this play before. There is no clap-trap about this young actress. Nothing is done to gain effect; all her actions are easy and copied from life. When she is merry and laughs, everybody has to laugh with her; and when she is sad and depressed, every one in the audience is compelled to feel sorry for her; and in the more pathetic scenes she draws tears from the eyes of the more tender-hearted. Although her reputation has already been established, yet she may feel proud of the brilliant success she achieved last evening, and it ought to insure her full houses whenever she appears in a principal part. Mr. Koch, as *Mr. Raymond*, shared the honors and applause with the brilliant actress. He gave a piece of character acting as has never been witnessed at this house before, and it was by long odds the best performance we have seen of this excellent actor. The other parts in the play were of but little importance. Mr. Helmer as *Sevre* was very good, and in the episode of *Peter Wolf*, the usurer, he was brilliant in the extreme. His make-up was so excellent that he was unrecognizable except by his voice. The singing, of which there is considerable in the play, was also very good, especially by Miss Cottrelly, who has a soprano voice of more than ordinary excellence.

THE WEST SIDE.

At the West Side Theatre was given a sparkling comedy by Hohl and Wilken, entitled, "Auf Eigenen Fussen" (On His Own Feet). It is one of those pleasant combinations of comedy and song so common in the German language. The comedy is good, and the music being from the facile pen of Conradi is in itself assurance of its excellency. The audience was fair for the night, and the company maintained the good name it has already secured.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons will hold a regular meeting this evening at 188 South Clark street, Room 8.

G. W. Eddy, of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., will conduct the noonday prayer-meeting to-day at 150 Madison street. Subject: "Companionship in Christ."

Prof. Bernard Bigsby will lecture this evening at Park Institute. Subject: "A Lesson from a Page of History." All interested have the privilege of attending.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association will meet this morning at 10:30 at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Prof. F. L. Patton will read a paper on "The Recent Presbyterian Convention in Scotland."

All persons interested in physical culture are invited to the free exhibition at the Athenæum Gymnasium, 65 Washington street. Tickets can be had at the office of the Athenæum.

The first of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church entertainments, "Round the World Course," will take place at the church, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, to-morrow evening.

The annual meeting of the Farragut Boat Club will be held at the Palmer House this evening for the election of officers and other important business. All active associate and honorary members are expected to be present.

The first annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Association of Chicago will be held in the M. E. Church, corner Washington and Clark streets, Thursday, Oct. 11, at 10 a. m. An invitation is cordially extended to members of all the churches, and the public generally.

A lecture for the benefit of the poor will be delivered in St. Patrick's Church by Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, under the auspices of St. Patrick's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Church and the World." Admission, 50 cents.

A meeting of the Mendelssohn Club of Hyde Park will be held at the Hyde Park Baptist Church this evening at half-past 7 sharp. This is the first meeting under the direction of its new conductor, Mr. Frederic W. Root, and all who are anxious to join the Club are cordially invited to attend.

A meeting of business men generally will be held in the Board of Trade Hall to-morrow evening for the purpose of devising means to aid the Second Regiment. The audience will be addressed by Messrs. W. F. Coolbaugh, Wirt Dexter, S. H. McCrea, B. P. Hutchinson, and others. The regiment in full dress will be present.

Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Oct. 9 and 10, there will be a dramatic entertainment given by St. Stephen's Sunday-school in the basement of the church, on Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth. Several fine dramas will be presented, including "My Turn Next," which has recently had a fair share of applause at McVicker's. The entr'actes will be filled by choice selections of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, tableaux, and readings.

The Chicago Athenæum will begin a class in English literature this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The day class in phonography meets Monday and Thursday at 12:30. Prof. Marchand's French conversation class begins on Saturday at 3 p. m. Prof. Groh's German dramatic class begins Tuesday at 4:30. Teachers' class in elocution Saturday at 10 a. m. All the other day and evening classes are in full operation. Day school of individual instruction daily at 9 a. m.

The formal opening of the Woman's Medical College, Nos. 337 and 339 South Lincoln street, opposite the Cook County Hospital, will take place to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The Chairman of the Building Committee will deliver the keys to the Board of Trustees, and an introductory and historical address will be given by one of the Faculty. The College will be open to the public during the afternoon. Members of the profession and friends of the enterprise are invited.

The warm lunches for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at No. 141 Madison street will be continued through the coming week. This Asylum is supported by voluntary offerings of the public, and its receipts are always commensurate with the ability of the people to give; therefore, like every other interest, it is feeling the stringency of these hard times. The lunches have been well patronized, and will during the remaining days in every way equal, if not excel, what they have been. Particular attention is called to the fact that there is an entrance also from the north, just off the Open Board of Trade.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake was held Saturday afternoon at the Town-Hall, all the members present.

A resolution was offered returning the thanks of the Board to the Fire Departments of the town and of the City of Chicago, who participated in extinguishing the fire in Armour & Co.'s packing-house on Sept. 30. Passed.

Louis Hoffner asked to have a fine of $20, for selling liquor without a license, remitted. Refused. A petition for damages from Loomis & Follett for the opening of School street was refused.

The police report for September shows eighty-five arrests, twenty-one dismissals, $141 fines assessed, $77.50 fines collected.

A number of bills were audited and ordered paid.

The next meeting of the Joint Boards of Hyde Park and Lake was set for next Wednesday afternoon at the office of A. H. Veeder, 94 Dearborn street.

Adjourned for two weeks.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Board of Education of District No. 2 of Hyde Park and Lake held their regular meeting at the High School on Saturday afternoon.

President Brownell and Messrs. Graham, Alloway, and Kimmey were present.

A communication from Prof. Surbridge, the German teacher, asking for increase of pay, was placed on file.

Applications for positions to teach were received from Hattie Wright, Emma F. Wallace, and Alice Eames.

Prof. Carter on behalf of the teachers extended an invitation to the members of the Board to be present at the next teachers' meeting at Englewood. Accepted.

On motion of Mr. Kimmey, it was ordered that the afternoon sessions of the schools of the district commence at 1 o'clock p. m. and close at 4 p. m.

Bills to the amount of $1,829.31 were audited and ordered paid.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. Lyons to cover or protect an exposed well on his property in the vicinity of the Ridge School.

On motion, the Building Committee were instructed to fit up an additional room in the Graham School, and procure a teacher for the same.

On motion, Mr. Clark was elected a teacher at a salary of $40 per month.

Adjourned to meet at Englewood High-School Nov. 3 at 1 p. m.

The Universalist and Unitarian Societies have joined forces, and will hereafter worship together. The Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Chicago, conducted the services yesterday afternoon.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Burbridge, of the Methodist Church, will soon sever his connection with the present church.

The members of the Terpsichorean Club will meet at the hose-house this evening to make final arrangements for their semi-annual hop during the season.

Miss Jessie Couthoui and her mother left last evening for Boston, where Miss Jessie goes to complete her elocutionary studies. A large number of friends congregated at the depot to bid her farewell.

The hose company, at their last meeting, passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Armour & Co. for their donation to the company for their efforts in helping to extinguish the fire in their packing-house on Sept. 30.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

The President's Southern Policy and the Currency Question.

Speech of the Hon. William E. Smith, Republican Candidate for Governor, Delivered in Milwaukee Last Week.

On stepping to the front, the Hon. William E. Smith, the Republican candidate for Governor, was received with hearty applause. After a few preliminary remarks on State affairs he spoke as follows:

We may fairly infer what will be the future conduct of a party in power by what has been its past conduct, and there can be little doubt that the interests of the State and of the taxpayers will be best served by placing the administration of the State Government in the charge of Republicans.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

I have no purpose, however, of attempting to restrict the issues of this canvass within such narrow limits. Although it is only a canvass for State officers, it is yet a struggle for supremacy in this State between national parties, and the result will have, therefore, a national significance as an indication of the tendency of political sentiment in this State.

Now, there are two questions, each of very great importance, which the present National Administration is attempting to settle, and which, in my judgment, the Democratic party is wholly unfitted to settle. I refer to Civil-Service reform, and to the restoration of harmony and good feeling between the North and South on the basis of the Constitution as it is, with equal rights and equal protection of all citizens in every part of our common country.

The Republican party, by the action of its last National Convention and by the letter of acceptance of its candidate for President, is pledged to the reform of the Civil Service. President Hayes is, I believe, making an honest, earnest effort to redeem that pledge.

It is no light task to lift the political machine out of the ruts where it has been running since the days of Andrew Jackson. There can be no doubt that there is a strong public sentiment in favor of abandoning the "spoils system," and so far as the great body of the Government employes is concerned of making their tenure of office dependent upon the capacity and fidelity which they manifest in the discharge of their public duties. With this sentiment I am fully in accord. In the higher offices of the Government, in the Cabinet, in diplomatic posts, etc., it will doubtless be found necessary for the harmony and vigor of the Administration to place men who are in political unison. What is demanded is the avoidance of frequent and sweeping changes in offices the functions of which are not political,—changes made solely to reward party services, or, what is worse, to reward personal services rendered to some influential political leader.

If abuses of this nature are to be corrected, the people must sustain the Republican party and uphold the Administration of President Hayes. It would be folly to look to the Democratic party for aid in such a work. That party invented the "spoils system"; it thoroughly believes in it, and the chief motive now inspiring it in its efforts to regain its ancient ascendency is that it may practice that system and profit by it. In the platform adopted by that party in its recent Convention at Fond du Lac, though it shed promises with a lavish hand, it did not indulge in the vain hypocrisy of promising any measures for the reform of the Civil Service.

The popular demand for such measures was not limited by party lines; it came in clearer and clearer tones from reflecting and patriotic men of all parties. And now that a Republican Administration has entered upon this work, and is making good progress toward the achievement of the end desired, may we not reasonably expect that the friends of Civil-Service reform will rise above previous partisan affiliations to give it their encouragement and support?

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

Respecting the pacification of the country and the restoration of cordial friendly relations between the North and South, I have said that the Democratic party is unfitted for this work. It is unfitted for it because, as a party, it has never been at variance with the South. There can only be reconciliation where there has been difference. What is now wanted is a better understanding between those who hold and have held that the United States constitute a nation, one and indivisible, and those who have held that each State is sovereign, and may at its own will sever the ties which connect it with the Union; between the men who defended our nationality and those who assailed it, but who have come to see the error, or at least the futility of their attempt to destroy it. If Mr. Tilden had been elected President, had visited the South and been welcomed with enthusiasm by Southern people, what significance would such a welcome have possessed? Mr. Tilden during the war avowed the same opinions in regard to the unconstitutionality of any action by the Federal Government to interfere with secession as were professed by the Rebel leaders. There was no essential difference between him and the Southern people, except that he did not take up arms in support of his theories of the Government. An enthusiastic welcome of Mr. Tilden then, by the Southern people, would have looked, not like a subsidence of the passions and prejudices of the war, but like gratitude to a Northern friend of the "lost cause." But when President Hayes, a Republican, a man who fought in defense of the Union, visits the South and is welcomed with tumultuous enthusiasm, when he addresses the Southern people in language conciliatory but firm, enjoining upon them acquiescence in the results of the War, when he calls upon them to sustain the Constitution as it is with all its amendments, when he tells them that an emancipated slave must have equal civil rights and equal protection under the law, when he talks to them of the sound policy of inviting immigration and building school-houses, when he quotes to them the pathetic appeal in behalf of the Union uttered by the martyred Lincoln, and when these appeals and admonitions are received with applause by those who a few years ago breathed only hatred and contempt toward the Federal Government, it surely means something.

I know that there are Republicans who are apprehensive respecting the results of the President's Southern policy, who fear that it will terminate disastrously, and that the freedmen will be left exposed in consequence to oppression and outrage for which there will be no remedy. While I respect the sentiments in which such fears have their origin, I do not believe they are well grounded. Before Gen. Grant left the Presidential chair he freely expressed the opinion that the time had come when the military should no longer be employed to support State Governments which are powerless to sustain themselves. President Grant refused to use the military in Mississippi long before the Louisiana and South Carolina question came up, and we have now evidence in the following letter which has recently been published that his policy would have been identical with that of President Hayes had he continued in office:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877.—*To Gov. S. B. Packard, New Orleans, La.:* In answer to your dispatch of this date the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of the State Government in Louisiana by the use of military, and that he must concur in this manifest feeling. The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail; but, under the remaining days of his official life, they will not be used to establish or pull down either claimants for the control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

C. C. SNIFFIN, Secretary.

Thus far, the country has reason to be satisfied with the result. And no time since the War has there been such general peace and good order through the South as during the present year.

At no period since the War have there been so many symptoms of reviving patriotism and of the fading out of old resentments and sectional prejudices among the Southern white population as has been recently manifested.

Hence, not only Republicans, but all others who sincerely desire to see the wounds made by the Civil War completely healed, the old long-rooted bitterness disappear, and our country united in relations of fraternity and concord, should join in cordially supporting the Administration of President Hayes.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

I desire to congratulate this large audience and the country upon the evidences of returning prosperity to be seen on every hand. Men in all directions are shaking off the lethargy which has oppressed them since the dark days of 1873, when the panic burst upon the country. A kind Providence has blessed us with a most abundant harvest, for which there is an exceptional demand, which insures good prices. Reports from the South give the most glowing accounts of the cotton, sugar, and rice crops, so that their hopes for improvement are as substantial as ours.

But, notwithstanding all this renewed business activity and returning prosperity, there are croakers and grumblers, and I suppose there always will be; and so we find politicians now who tell us the country is on the very brink of ruin, on the very eve of bankruptcy, and that if their party is not placed in power everything will go to destruction. They remind us of men to be found in almost every community, who strive to make everybody about them miserable by declaring that they are about to die.

We have had a depreciated currency growing out of our War, but now it is coming back to a solid foundation. Only a few months ago it was worth 90 cents on the dollar; now it is worth 97, and there is every reason to believe that soon the paper dollar we may have in our pockets will be equal to a dollar in gold. I cannot regard it otherwise than as serious folly to take any step at this time that would obstruct that consummation. The view is strengthened by the fact that any measure to check the movement of the gold and greenback dollar toward an equal value must in a greater or less degree impair the credit of the country, and thus defeat the large saving which we may now expect to realize in the interest on the public debt. I foresee, and that at no distant day, a currency consisting of gold, silver, and the issues of the Government, all possessing an equal and unvarying value, and in this result I recognize the assurance of countless blessings for the nation. There are those who tell us the best thing that could happen would be a fluctuating currency worth one price to-day and another to-morrow. I need not tell you that this is a false philosophy, and would be destructive of all prosperity. Daniel Webster never uttered a grander truth than when he said that a paper currency, not convertible into gold and silver, "was the most ingenious device ever invented by the wit of man to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow." With the certainty of stability in national affairs, and that our national finances are not to be jeopardized by experiments and untried theories, we may safely anticipate an increase of confidence in all circles of business, an increased demand for productions of all kinds, more willingness to invest in business enterprises, and consequently more prosperity for the country, for capitalists, and labor alike.

Let me say in conclusion, that all who desire to see a sound, safe currency as good as gold; all who desire to have Civil-Service reform an accomplished fact, and all who desire to see fraternal relations existing between North and South, can most effectually contribute to that end by supporting the Republican party. It has done more to sustain the rights of men and promote the principles of just Government than any political organization of which we have any account. In the future, as in the past, it will be able to meet new questions as they arise, and to institute new measures as they are matured by public discussion. Among the questions that now seem to call for our earnest consideration are the expediency of the establishment by the Government of facilities for the safe custody of the people's earnings; and that problem of transcending importance, how we may best ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

B. F. ALLEN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 6.—All parties are now ready for trial in the blanket-mortgage suit of B. F. Allen, but it is doubtful whether it will be tried at the present term of court. It is probable the Judge will hold a special term later on for this case. There is an effort being made to compromise the matter, by the plaintiff buying the real estate claimed in the action, and withdrawing the suit. The parties are only $30,000 apart on terms. A recent statement of the present managers of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, for whose benefit this action is brought, indicates that they have but little faith in success, as they report it a valueless asset. So it will probably turn out.

RARE AND VALUABLE CHINA.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham have just arranged, in their establishment at Nos. 20 and 22 John street, New York, an importation of antique china ware and cloisonne enamel goods, believed to be peculiarly complete and valuable. The articles vary in size from five feet in height to a couple of inches in diameter. The age of the china is from 230 to 370 years, and is believed to be authoritatively ascertained in nearly every instance. The articles vary in price from $5,000 to $15.

Why has *Andrews' Bazar* risen in a short time to a great circulation? This conundrum is easily solved. Because it accomplishes its aim so perfectly. This is to give the women of the United States and Canada the most reliable and novel fashion plates and descriptions in connection with a wealth of literary contents, stories, sketches, gossip, criticism on art, literature, music, and the drama. Ladies who become acquainted with the merits of this magazine, which is sixteen-page, and $1 a year in price, change their suffrage from New York to Cincinnati as the headquarters of fashion.

DEATHS.

STONE—On Oct. 7, at 331 West Adams street, this city, of diphtheria, Arthur Harwood Stone, aged 9 years 7 months and 6 days, youngest son of the Rev. E. Stone.

MORGAN—On the 7th inst. at 2 o'clock a. m., at her late residence, 176 Main street, Mrs. Mary Morgan.

Funeral Monday, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

DYHRENFURTH—On Oct. 7, at 1 p. m., at the residence of his brother, J. Dyhrenfurth, Esq., 160 North Carpenter street, Joseph R. Dyhrenfurth, aged 48 years and 3 months.

Funeral to-day at 1 p. m., from the house. Friends are invited.

☞ Pentwater, Mich., papers please copy.

EVANS—Departed this life on the morning of Oct. 7, Rhoda, wife of H. B. Evans, aged 63 years, at No. 59 Thirty-first street, Chicago, of congestion of the lungs.

Funeral from the house to Rosehill at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, 9th.

GAMMON—At the residence of his son, E. Hanson Gammon, 112 Douglas avenue, on the 7th, Elijah E. Gammon, aged 77 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence at 2 p. m. Tuesday, the 9th.

☞ Farmington, Me., papers please copy.

MEDICAL.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
Schenck's Mandrake Pills,

are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a billous tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By RADDIN & CLAPP.

Large and Peremptory Auction Sale OF Boots, Shoes & Rubbers TUESDAY,

Oct. 9, 1877, at 10 o'clock sharp.

A large invoice of fine goods, from a Retail House, with positive instructions to close out, in this sale.

RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

1388 Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

The large sale of Elegant Furniture will take place this (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock, rain, hail, or shine. Goods must be sold.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers. 662 West Lake-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
138 and 140 Wabash-av.

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 9, at 9:30 o'clock. Also, a large line of Bankrupt Stock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctrs.

By ROSENFELD & MUNZER,
Auctioneers, 42 and 44 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.

Millinery, Dry Goods, Clothing,
Etc., THURSDAY, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, sharp. Catalogues ready morning of sale.
ROSENFELD & MUNZER, Auctioneers.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public, The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived, from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of MR. BABBITT's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, MR. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalleled in this department of industry.

"B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE SALE BY AUCTION.

Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock p. m.,
AT NOS. 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

We shall sell without reserve, on easy terms, Lots 13 to 20, inclusive, in Gookins Sub. of Lots 5 and 6 in Newhall & Larnard's Sub. in Sec. 15, 38, 14, being 200 feet N. E. corner of Michigan-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. These lots are high, dry, and in a desirable neighborhood.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

RESIDENCE LOT, 25 by 178 FEET,
NO. 997 INDIANA-AV.,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at our office, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
—OVER—
1,000 VOLUMES BOOKS AT AUCTION,
Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

PACKAGES WHITE GRANITE IN OPEN LOTS.
New Furniture, Oil Cloths, Piano, Etc.
Wednesday Morning, Oct. 10, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE.
Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Etc.,
Thursday Morning, Oct. 11, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
☞ Merchants will find saleable goods at our sales.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,
Tuesday, Oct. 9, 9:30 a. m.

Overcoats, Woolens, Knit Goods, Buck Gloves, Cutlery, Flannels, Quilts, Hats, Caps, Horse Blankets, &c., &c.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 9:30 o'clock,
$3,500 STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES,
Fixtures, Wagons, Horses, and Harnesses,
At 239 Blue Island-av.
The entire stock of Shelf Goods; also Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Platform and Counter Scales, Show Cases, Ice Boxes, Coffee Mill, &c., &c.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES,
On Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 9:30 a. m.

In addition to our regular lines of fresh goods direct from the factories, which will be sold without reserve, including the only genuine Sucker Boot, Phila. and Rochester Goods, we shall sell a large lot of Rubbers in good variety. Call and examine goods before buying.
Catalogues ready Monday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

THREE DAYS ONLY,
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Oct. 8, 9, and 10, at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.,
AT STORES 79 & 81 STATE STREET,
We will close out the Fine Collection
OIL PAINTINGS.
Positively no limit or reserve whatever.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctrs.

Tuesday's Sale.
Oct. 9th, at 9:30 a. m., at our stores, 78 and 80 Randolph-st., New and second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and General Household Goods.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer,

Chattel-Mortgage Sale.
At 425 West Monroe-st., TUESDAY, OCT. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m. One good Piano, and Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Etc., of a 3-story and basement dwelling; nearly new; free sale; all must be paid for and removed on day of sale. House for rent.

By JOHN J. HENRY,
58 and 60 Lake-st.

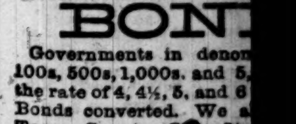
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,
TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 1 o'clock. A fine assortment of fresh, seasonable goods, without reserve.
A. N. SANDERS, Agt. and Auct'r.

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DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS.
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DR. R. OGDEN DOREMUS
and wholesome; superior to
from all the objections urge
artificially aerated waters."
PROF. WANKLYN, Lond
nated only with its own gas.
DR. E. R. PEASLEE. "U
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DR. AUSTIN FLINT,
"Healthful, and well
cases of acute disease."
DR. JAMES R. WOOD. "
well with dyspeptics, and w
diathesis."
DR. FORDYCE BARKER
agreeable, alone or mixed
Catarrh of Stomach or Bla
DR. J. MARION SIMS. "
a necessity."
To be had of all Wine Merc
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Fine Spectacles suited to all sig
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scopes, Barometers, &c.

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100s, 500s, 1,000s, and 5
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Bonds converted. We a
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PRESTON, KEAN &
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FIDELITY BANK
Bought at 75 cents on the dolla
cash and 60 per cent in uninc
good title, with abstract.
LAZARU
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UNDERWEAR M
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lowest. ELDREDG
Washington-st.

To the Voters o
I have been a resident and a ta
many years, am well known to
city, and offer myself as a candi
County Commissioner, at the ele